The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre paid.

☞ Communications declined for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ To learn on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875. NO. 307.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial

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FIRST EDITION.

CALDWELL, OHIO.

Second Day of Soldiers' Reunion.

Increased Attendance and Interest.

General Cockrell, of Missouri, Addresses the Camp.

Senator Thurman Expected To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., September 2, 1875.

The weather continues clear and intensely hot. The roads are very dusty and the supply of water inadequate for such a crowd. Notwithstanding this, the attendance to-day was larger than yesterday. A number of Union and Confederate soldiers are here from a distance and a larger number of the States represented. Fully twelve thousand people are here to-day. The railroad has been badly pushed to supply coaches and transportation, while the woods near the camp are full of teams for acres.

It is a sore disappointment to the managers and the people that so many speakers who had promised and intended to be here are unavoidably detained. General Kilpatrick was on his way, but was recalled by a telegram announcing the death of his brother-in-law. Senator John Sherman and Hon. L. Danford are also detained by sickness, but may be here to-morrow. Gen'l Findley reached the camp this morning, and a number of good speakers are here. The people are having a good time nevertheless, and listen attentively to the addresses.

General Cockrell delivered a thrilling speech this morning in which he won the hearts of his hearers by the ... and held his audience ... hour, his address being frequently applauded. He was followed by Generals Findley and Warner. The latter is a deep thinker and good orator, and his clear, concise remarks were received with marked attention.

At four P. M. a sham battle was fought, in which the infantry, armed with Government rifles, charged and captured the artillery. Blank cartridges were used and no accidents happened. Telegrams announce that Governor Allen's engagements will not allow him to be here, but Hon. G. Thurman is confidently expected in the morning. The day closes with the usual scenes of an evening camp. There have been no accidents, except that two children are reported to have been suffocated by the crowd at Barnum's show to-day. The tent was so full hat they threw down the side curtains all around during the performance, to let in the air.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, September 2.—General Martinez Campos has arrived at Ripoll on his way to Barcelona, with the prisoners captured at Seo de Urgel. The bishop captured will be imprisoned in the fortress of St. Alicante, where he will await the decision of the Government.

England.

WAR VESSEL SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, September 2.—Intelligence was received this noon of a collision, in the channel, between Her Majesty's war vessels Iron Duke and Vanguard, resulting in the sinking of the latter. No lives were lost. Both are double screw iron ships, armor plated, and of 6,034 tons each.

FAILURE OF EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.

LONDON, September 2.—Caldwell & Watson, East India merchants, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $400,000.

Turkey.

GATHERING OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES FOR A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 2.—A special from Vienna says the Austrian and Russian Consuls in Albania have arrived at Ragusa. They will join the German Consul there and go to Mostar to meet the French and Italian delegates and Server Pasha, when a conference for the pacification of the troubles in Herzegovina will be held.

SERVIAN TERRITORY VIOLATED BY TURKS.

BELGRADE, September 2.—A party of Turks entered Servia at Stolatz Mountains and assassinated several villagers and stole some cattle. The Government has notified the foreign representatives here of the violation of its territory.

LONDON, September 2.—A Vienna newspaper says the violation of Servian territory reported to-day will probably prove to have been merely a frontier raid by Turkish civilians for the purpose of stealing cattle.

NEWS FROM HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, September 2.—News from Herzegovina is of a conflicting character, but its general tenor is unfavorable to the insurgents, who have been unsuccessful in several recent encounters with the Turks. The rising in Bosnia has been effectually suppressed. Previous reports of assistance given to the insurgents there by Servians and Montenegrins, are not sustained.

AUSTRIA SENDS WARNING TO SERVIA.

LONDON, September 3, 6 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is confidently asserted that the representative of Austria at Belgrade has notified Servia that the willful aggression on the part of Turkish insurgents against Servia may render it necessary for Austria to send troops into Servia, in order to insure neutrality. It is expected that Servia will issue a circular note showing that her action was necessary to protect her own territory against Turkish aggressions by force of arms.

TURKEY WANTS NO ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, September 3.—An article in a semi-official journal of Constantinople resents foreign interference, and declares that Turkey is fully equal to cope with any rebellion and will not cede an inch of territory in deference to idle demonstrations.

Italy.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AND HIS TITLE.

ROME, September 2.—Cardinal McCloskey will arrive here on the 9th or 10th inst. He will first go to Turin, and may perhaps visit Florence. He will take the title of "Cardinal of the Church of St. Mary of the People."

Germany.

ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

BERLIN, September 2.—To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan. It is observed throughout the empire as a holiday and day of general rejoicing.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 2.—The steamships Arch Druid, Bolivia, Othello and Somerset, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 7-16; for account 94 9-16; United states bonds—New 5's, 1881, 107¾; Old 5's, 106¾.

PARIS, September 2.—Rents 66 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 2.—United States bonds—New 5's, 109½.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton steadier. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—State and Western 25s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 9d@10s 6d. Corn—Mixed 33s. Pork—Western 82s 6d; Eastern 85s. Beef 71s 6d. Lard 62s 6d. Bacon—City cured 52s. Cheese 52s. Tallow 43s. Refined Petroleum 9½d; spirits do 9¾d.

MONTREAL.

Ineffectual Attempt to Bury Guibord's Body in the Catholic Cemetery—A Mob Stones the Procession and Drives it Away.

MONTREAL, September 2.—This afternoon members of the Institute Canadien and their friends, numbering some three hundred, accompanied the body of Guibord from the Protestant cemetery vaults and reached the Catholic cemetery gates at three P. M. In the meantime about five hundred French Canadian roughs had assembled in and about the entrance, cursing Guibord and the Institue Canadien and vowing they would never let the body lie in consecrated ground. On the approach of the procession a rush was made by the mob, who barred the gates, refusing entrance, and pouring insults on the procession and filling the air with stones. The hearse was driven from the entrance to the graveyard, and Mr. Doutre dispatched a bailiff to notify the guardians of the cemetery that the hearse wanted admission. He also communicated with the city authorities, demanding police and military aid. Some two thousand people were present at this time. At 3:30 the mob made a rush for the hearse, crying, "Curse him!" "Curse him!" and stoned it off the ground. The driver was injured with stones, and many were bruised and trampled by the horses. At 4:15 Mr. Doutre decided it impossible to get admission, and as the bailiff reported that it would take some time to get the volunteers, the hearse moved off amid the derisive cheers of the multitude. After the hearse drove off the crowd began to disperse. Several fights took place, but the injuries done were of a slight character. It is not known whether an attempt will be made to-morrow to bury the body or not.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

United Action of the Equal Rights League—A Clear and Outspoken Address to the Colored Voters of Pennsylvania—The Prohibition Candidates Requested to Step Down and Out.

At the eleventh annual session of the Equal Rights League of the State of Pennsylvania, held recently at Carlisle, the annexed address and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The address is from the pen of Prof. Samuel A. Neale, of Allegheny City, and was read by the Chairman of the Business Committee, William H. Day. The resolutions were presented by William D. Forten, from the Business Committee. Other resolutions on the subjects of education, exclusion from schools, labor reform, jury box and the complete recognition of the man and citizen regardless of color, were also adopted. Some forty counties were represented, and a spirit of unanimity and zeal for the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign was evinced. The address is as follows:

To the Colored Voters of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A crisis in our political history is at hand. It even now o'ershadows us with its portentious presence, and the wise, energetic, persistent efforts that marked our struggle years ago, in connect with personified oppression and wrong, must again stimulate us to the achieving of victory over these eternal foes to freedom; or else the day of the Nation's Centennial of Independence, which the clock of time is ushering in, will be a day of sorrow to our race. God in pity forbid it should be so! And yet it is predicted by a writer in the *Democratic Quarterly Review*, who bases his opinion upon the unstable character of our people, that this year the colored people, not only of this State, but of the United States, will pass into nonentity as a political power, and that it will be many years before they will again be recognized in the political arena. This must not, cannot be; but our enemies are subsidizing every element of evil to accomplish such a result. Behold us, O brothers! standing to-day among the varied races and peoples of this great nation, possessed of the same civil and political rights that give citizenship and manhood to those who enslaved us.

From out of the valley and shadow of death, from out of the desolation and dehumanizing tortures of slavery, we have been brought by God and by means of the Republican party and invested with the sacred power of the ballot, and now with the uprisen sun of liberty shinning upon our pathway, with the franchise bearing away the fetters that for two and a half centuries bound and held us captive in the pestiferous embrace of slavery, with the ever resounding battle cry of freedom filling our minds with renewed memories of that sacred, but dark and almost hopeless period of the nation's history, when the nation's crime found its atonement in a red sea of the best blood of its patriot soldiers, with all these blessings surrounding us, and in full view of the dreadful woes which will inevitably come upon us if our political duties to ourselves and the Republican party are not performed, can there be, will there be, one colored man in this great Commonwealth who is worthy to stand in a man's shoes, and is conscious of his personal responsibility to God and his fellowmen—we repeat, will there be one colored man so out of love with all that is good and true in the heaven of holy gratitude as to vote for any candidate of the Democratic or Prohibition party?

While we freely admit that the State candidates of the Prohibition party are men of exalted character, yet the utter hopelessness of success in the cause they seek to gain has shorn it of power and already doomed it to defeat. Besides, their avowed purpose is to punish Republican leaders, and through them the party, for alleged corruptions and dereliction from duty. The self-appointed task of punishing the Republican party is a political dodge, so transparent, that it gives just cause for surprise and regret that good men should be found engaged in it. In the name of the living God, what has this Republican organization done to deserve punishment? It scourged the rebellion South into peaceful submission; it brought labor and money to every poor man's door; it inaugurated the greatest system of finances and of national currency the world has ever known; it has whitened the seas with heavily-laden vessels bearing the products of our frame and factories to foreign ports; it has emancipated the slaver; it has given man the ballot; it has saved the nation. Shall we at the bidding of pseudo philanthropists help to defeat the party which has made this grand history? These illogical castigators say that punishment will do no harm—that next year the Republican party will come out all the purer and better. This is false. Those who are unconsciously with reactionary movements in politics know full well that successive defeats of a party make it lose prestige, and, this once, there remains but disintegration and dismemberment. "Man goes where the glory goes." So, when the gorgeous scepter of success departs from our organization, whether social, moral or political, its followers cease to honor it, and turn to whatever gives prominence or a greater glory than that which marks the old one. We have said that a political crisis is upon us, and only by our loyalty to the Republican party, only by personal effort during the present campaign to organize the colored voters of Pennsylvania for the 2d of November, can we hope to avoid the dreadful calamity which would follow the defeat of the Republican cause in this State.

Brothers! can it be possible that you do not know that a united South seeks the political ascendency over a divided North? Can you not see the result if the South should be victorious. The payment of the rebel war debt, the indemnity to Southern slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, and eternal re-enslavement of our race will be the final outcome. Were it not that the party needs the truest devotion of her loyal sons we might complain of the tardiness of some of its officials in acting up to the party's principles, but the party is menaced with dangers. If it goes down, and its glorious banner is trailed in the dust, we go down with it. We must not falter or waver in our duty to it. When we were in prison the Republican party freed us; when we were hungry and naked it fed and clothed us, and the curse of God will blight and destroy us if through supineness we permit its destruction.

PLATFORM.

Now, therefore, in State Convention assembled, we do solemnly and sincerely declare:

First, That we thoroughly and heartily indorse the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, in May last, with regard to finance, labor, the currency question, equal rights, &c., and we pledge our best efforts to make those principles practically effectual in this campaign.

Second, We rejoice that it is again our privilege to confer with the white men of our Harrisburg State Convention in 1872, that General John F. Hartranft, the warrior, the statesman, the pure, unsullied civilian, the tried and faithful friend of the poor, shall receive the best service we are capable of giving during the present campaign, and for him, and for the Hon. Henry Rawle, of Erie, we will canvass the mountains and valleys, the cities and villages of our State, and will do our best to bring out the whole vote of the colored citizens for these two distinguished standard-bearers of the Republican party.

RESOLUTIONS.

The opening of the present campaign presents to us (the class of citizens most directly and vitally interested) subjects for the closest scrutiny and serious consideration; and as we know by sad experience, made doubly sensitive from years of terrible suffering and outrage, what we may expect should the Democratic party succeed in getting control of this State, which we feel to be but the certain prelude to the control of the nation; and whereas, we see, with the clear eye of the pilot who evades the rocky and rugged shores of destruction, that the deep-laid schemes of the Democracy, their cunning contrivances, special pleadings in favor of retrenchment and reform; loud-mouthed advocacy of temperance, honesty, and the laboring man's interest, are but masked batteries concealing the fiends of rebellion, hatred of union, and sworn supporters of slavery and disfranchisement; and whereas, among the many devices used to separate, distract and weaken the Republicans of the State we find none more deluding and calculated to be effective than the political prohibitory movement, under the banner of temperance and the leadership of such hitherto tried and faithful advocates of liberty and equality as Browne and Pennepacker; and whereas, this prohibitory political movement is a side issue, intended to draw voters from the Republican party that the Democratic party may succeed; and whereas, in the present campaign, the Prohibitory candidates for Governor and State Treasurer were both in the past true and devoted friends to the cause of liberty and equal rights, and whereas, we who have suffered the fires of prosecution know and dread the danger of relapsing to Democratic rule; therefore,

Resolved, That, relying on the former true and tried friendship of Rev. Audley Browne, the Prohibition party's candidate for Governor, and of Mr. Pennepacker, its candidate for State Treasurer, we most respectfully but earnestly request them to resign their candidacy, and not allow themselves to be used as instruments to elevate to power the slavery-loving and rebellious Democracy, and thus reopen the vexed questions which have been settled by the war.

Resolved, That the Republican party being the only party of true progress and real reform, as clearly evinced by its triumphant achievements in redeeming and purifying the character of the nation, is ever ready to adopt such measures as will secure impartial justice to all citizens, we therefore pledge ourselves to use all lawful means, exert every energy, poll our votes to sustain it and exercise our influence upon all citizens who love peace, prosperity, liberty and equal political rights for all, to vote for and in every way support this party while it remains true to its present professions, which will secure in reality the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to coming generations.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to each of the candidates named.

Eloquent speeches were made, and the fact generally appreciated that for the first time in the history of the politics of this State the League have the honor of opening the campaign and sounding the keynote to marshal the rising forces in battle for the preservation of impartial freedom.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1875.

MAISTERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of the Maisters' National Association resumed its session to-day, with a full attendance. The report of C. L. Eggs, of Chicago, on the best method of drying malt, was read, applauded and approved. Addresses were made by Mr. F. Lauer, of Reading, and John F. Teutoff, when the convention took a recess.

GOLD WANDERERS.

One million dollars in Government gold was awarded at from 114.05 to 114.06.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. VS. THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

An order of publication has been granted in the suit of Drexel, Morgan & Co. vs. the Bank of California, to recover $25,000 gold, on affidavits that the defendant is a foreign corporation, whose president is dead, and whose cashier lives in San Francisco, and which has no officer in this State on whom service could be made. The suit is on circular notes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, speaking in connection with the proposition for consolidation with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, negotiations for which consolidation, to all appearances, are entirely broken off, says that the statement that it was the intention of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to advance rates to the West and elsewhere is wholly incorrect. The rates for the whole country are based on air line distances, and gradually increase with the distance until they reach $2 50, which is the maximum price for a ten-word message to any party of the United States that is reached by their wires. He says: "I have no desire to do a very large business between distant points at the same price as for a message that is charged for short distances, but I have practical ambition to be able to send a message to any part of the United States at a cost in no case greater than a dollar. The Western Union can reduce its rates to the proposed minimum sooner if it can have the telegraph business of the country under its control, than if its plans are obstructed by the interference of competing lines."

END OF THE SAN DOMINGO INSURRECTION.

Private dispatches received in this city announce the signing of a treaty for peace by Santo Domingo, the commander of the Colombian forces, and General Reges Paris, commander of the forces of the insurgent coast States.

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

Over one hundred delegates were present at the session of the National Board of Steam Navigation to-day. A long report was read and adopted reciting the experiences of the committee appointed to prepare amendments to the steamboat law and to press them upon the attention of Congress. These amendments failed to become law, according to the report, owing to the opposition of Senator Conkling. The report continues: "We only regret that, through the unnecessary, factious and needless opposition of one man, governed by motives to us unknown, we have failed to obtain any amendments asked for; but we have in addition the satisfaction that future will repay all the labor of the past and that the good sense of Congress will relieve us from the impositions and exactions under which the great line of steamers which have been so long suffering. We have no suggestions to make as to the future course of the National Board, but would recommend that organization be represented by the Executive Committee now to be elected. There are in the act many useless but specific requirements of law which the board would set aside, and although it has recommended that the law be changed in many particulars, nothing has been done." The report concluded with a resolution of thanks to Secretary Bristow and to members of Congress who had assisted the committee in their labors. The Secretary of the board said that for the information of the public with respect to the objects of the board, he would state that they were: first, a better safeguard to life and property; second, fixed and permanent rules for steering and, third, relief from exaction of patent right venders; fourth, protection from undue liability. The board then went into executive session.

The following resolution, offered by John W. Bofinger, was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby instructed to have prepared and presented to the Forty-fourth Congress for passage, a bill creating a mixed commission, consisting of two army engineers, two from civil life and one from the Coast Survey, and one captain and one pilot of steamers navigating the inland waters, said commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the practicability of improving all the navigable rivers of the United States, said commission to report to the Honorable Secretary of War, after having thoroughly examined each river, its commerce, and the estimates of the cost of improving each navigable river.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Whiting, Michigan; Vice President, Thomas Clyde, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President, R. R. Rathbone, Maryland; Corresponding Secretary, B. Osborn, New York; Recording Secretary, W. O. James, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, F. W. Nickerson. Executive Committee, C. W. Copeland, New York; D. R. Kirby, Michigan; J. R. Payne, Pennsylvania; L. Murray Ferris, Jr., New York; Amos Smith, New Jersey; J. B. Coyle, Maine; W. C. Smith, Maryland; John W. Bofinger, Indiana; Marshall Parks, Virginia; Thomas Hallock, Ohio; L. J. W. Stark, Vermont; John Allen, Jr., Buffalo; L. D. Crane, Buffalo; A. J. Roberts, New Orleans; Hon. C. N. Parsons, Kentucky; Hon. A. J. Cochran and M. A. Bresen, Missouri.

M. Grinell, of New York, and General J. S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, briefly addressed the Convention, promising faithful support to the furtherance of the interests of the board and expressing condemnation of the conduct of Senator Conkling with regard to the amendments of the Steamboat bill of 1871.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pink Varble, of Louisville, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed by the board to use their influence in Congress to get an appropriation of $30,000 to widen the channel at the head of the Falls of the Ohio river, better known as the Indiana shoal.

It was resolved that the Convention adjourn until the first Wednesday of September, 1876, to meet at Baltimore.

THE COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE EADS' JETTY SYSTEM—THE PRESIDENT HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS.

The Committee of Engineers invited by Captain James B. Eads to consider his plans for increasing the depth of water over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river and facilitating navigation, have as yet formed no permanent organization, because of the absence of Professor Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, who is one of the committee invited to be present at the examination of the plans. President Grant called upon the committee this morning and held a long conversation with its members.

The Committee on Election of Officers reported the following as elected for the ensuing year: President, B. A. Lynde, Buffalo; First Vice President, T. D. Hawley, Detroit; Second Vice President, F. Bleckman, Jr., Philadelphia; Third Vice President, D. H. Davenport; Recording Secretary, Wm. Storey, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Wheeler, Buffalo; Treasurer, C. Bloss Paeon, Rochester. It was resolved to hold the next meeting in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday of August next. Adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Walkill Valley Railway—Twenty-five Persons Injured.

NEWBURGH, September 2.—Last night a heavily loaded train from the National camp meeting at Wesley Grove, near Goshen, while on the way to Kingston, broke through a rotten bridge near Shawangunk station. Five of the cars went down the embankment and twenty-five persons were injured, a few seriously. The passengers remained on the ground until four o'clock this morning, when a freight train took away all except those unable to be removed.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The California Election---Republicans Hopeful of the Result.

Senators Cameron and Wallace in the City.

Decrease of Customs Receipts for the Summer.

Cause of the Suspension of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1875.

The California Election.

Prominent California Republicans are not yet ready to concede the Democratic victory claimed in that State. Ex-Attorney General Williams says if the contest is at all close it will take a week or more before the result can be definitely ascertained. If the Democrats have really elected a majority of the Congressmen, it will give them a majority of all the States in the House of Representatives, which, in the event of a failure to elect a President by the people, would prove a national calamity.

Falling off of Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the three summer months of this year are about two and a half million dollars less than for the same period in 1874. It is feared that on account of the unsettled condition of trade there will be a further falling off of the customs receipts during the fall.

The Pennsylvania Senators in the City.

Both of the Pennsylvania Senators, Messrs. Cameron and Wallace, are now in the city and a rumor was started to-day that they were here in connection with important political movements. Both of them, however, deny this. Senator Cameron had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

It is stated that one of the causes of the suspension of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco was that it had loaned on call to the Bank of California $250,000 in specie, and when the latter bank closed its doors it had to follow suit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1875.

TRANSFER OF GOLD TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The United States Treasurer to-day transferred $200,000 in gold from New York to San Francisco, on the application of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

DISAPPOINTED FREEDMEN'S BANK DEPOSITORS.

Yesterday and to-day large numbers of the depositors of the Freedmen's Savings Bank crowded that institution, expecting a dividend of twenty-five per cent., having been misled by the statement that a dividend would be made on the first of September. The depositors were informed that a dividend would be declared before Christmas, the remaining sum of $75,000 for that purpose having been realized.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The payments from the Treasury by warrants during the month of August, 1875, exclusive of payments on account of interest on the principal of the public debt, were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $6,286,319 91; War, $3,762,162 78; Navy, $1,967,223 23; Interior (including Indian pensions), $4,597,786 02; total, $17,475,914 84.

STEUBENVILLE.

Republican Meeting Addressed by Ex-Governor Noyes and Captain Burns—Senator Boutwell Announced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., September 2, 1875.

Ex-Governor Noyes and Captain A. M. Burns addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting, in market square, to-night. It was, without exaggeration, the largest political gathering here for many years. Everything went to show that Jefferson county will be redeemed to the Republican party in October. Senator Boutwell is announced to speak here on the 15th.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Planters' National Bank, of Louisville, Robbed of $100,000—The Teller Confesses to the Theft.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Planters' National Bank, of this city, was robbed of a large amount of money this morning. About day break the teller, Louis Rehm, was discovered near the bank on the way to the police station. He could hardly speak at first, but after a while informed the detectives that three men had taken him from his bed during the night, pocketed his bunch and forced him to deliver up the keys, by which they opened the safe and abstracted the money. Rehm alleges that he was chloroformed and stabbed in the side, where there is a slight wound. The bank officials closed the doors and refuse to tell anything concerning the affair, further than that depositors will not lose. The amount stolen is believed to be nearly $100,000.

Later—Louis Rehm, teller of the Planters' National Bank, has confessed to having robbed the safe himself. The directors of the bank, after examining, came to the conclusion that Rehm's story was a fraud and he the robber. The President so informed him, but Rehm asserted his innocence and again and again told that they regarded him as the robber, he asked for an hour's sleep. He retired for that space, and on awakening confessed to a director that he had robbed the safe before twelve the preceding night, carrying its contents home and burying them under the house. An examination by the detectives revealed the money secreted in a small sheet, under a gymnasium in the rear of Rehm's residence. He was arrested and is now in jail. Previous to the robbery Rehm was regarded as being perfectly safe in the bank. Why he took the money in the manner described is unaccountable. He says himself he doesn't know why he took the money, and now realizes the improbability of his being taken from bed, as was related.

Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, Committed—A Deficit of $44,116.

TRENTON, N. J., September 2.—Sooy, the defaulting State Treasurer, was examined to-day. The exact amount of the deficit is ascertained to be $44,116. The justice held him in $75,000. No bail was offered and he was fully committed.

FIRE RECORD.

Woolen Mill Destroyed.

PETERSBORO, ONTARIO, September 2.—The woolen mill of Brodie, Paisley & Co. was burned this morning. The loss is heavy and partially insured. Sixty persons are thrown out of employment.

Hotel and Bathing Houses at Sharon Springs—Loss $100,000.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., September 2.—Congress Hall, owned by Fred. J. Bang and J. H. Gardner & Son, together with the sulphur bathing houses, were burned last night. Loss, $100,000; insurance not known.

Two Fires in Blair County.

ALTOONA, September 2.—The barn on the farm of D. K. Reamey, near Hollidaysburg, was totally destroyed by fire last night, with all its contents. The loss is heavy, but insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Piper's livery stable, in Gaysport, Blair county, was burned to the ground early this morning.

Edgerton, Michigan—$40,000.

DETROIT, September 2.—A fire yesterday morning at Edgerton, Mich., destroyed 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 feet of lumber and two car loads of shingles. The loss is about $40,000; insurance about $35,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For New England and the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, continued high temperature, with areas of rain north of Virginia.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Bostons 8, Philadelphias 8, in ten innings.

The steamers State of Georgia and Victoria, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The printers in the office of the Cleveland *Herald* office quit work last night, in consequence of a notification that the price of composition would be reduced to-morrow to thirty-five cents. The *Herald* will appear to-day as usual.

The trade parade in Louisville yesterday was the largest ever seen in that city. It was six miles long, and two hours passing a given point. The fire department, military societies and the most important mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city were represented. The city was crowded with strangers to witness the procession.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Improved Feeling in Financial Circles.

Resumption of Merchants' Exchange Bank and a Movement to Open the Stock Board.

Definite Arrangement Made for the Relief of the Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—All the clerks of the Bank of California were discharged yesterday. The signs are that money will soon be easier. In addition to the disbursements by the United States Treasury, the mint will be ready to issue about two millions in a few days. The prospects are brightening, and the feeling is buoyant. It is believed that the Stock Board will open next week.

There is reason to believe that the directors of the Bank of California are endeavoring to effect arrangements with the Oriental Bank of London, looking to assistance from that quarter in the contemplated resumption, but nothing definite is known as yet.

The feeling on the street this morning is cheerful and even buoyant. The Merchants' Exchange Bank opened its doors at the usual hour. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company report an improvement in the outlook for resumption, and its officers are evidently in good spirits. The Board of Brokers have a meeting this morning, in which some action is expected looking toward the reopening of the board, though it is thought some settlement of the affairs of the Bank of California will be necessary before the opening of the Stock Board.

D. O. Mills authorizes the statement that the capitalists interested in the Bank of California will obtain transfers of stock from holders, relieving the holders from liability and guaranteeing them against loss; will subscribe funds to place the bank in a condition to pay all demands and put it on a sound basis; should any surplus arise in the settlement it will be credited *pro rata* to the stockholders. The arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

The recent authoritative assurance of the speedy reopening of the Bank of California has an excellent effect on business prospects. The Executive Committee of the Board of Brokers to-day appointed a business meeting of the Board for to-morrow, to consider the question of business. A great feeling of confidence prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Director Linderman, of the United States Mint, has transferred $500,000 of mint funds to the credit of the sub-Treasurer, who has placed the same for the benefit of the banks. They have placed a similar amount to the credit of the Bank of California in New York. Of the $500,000 paid out to-day, the Anglo-California Bank gets $200,000, the Merchants' Exchange Bank $200,000, the London and San Francisco Bank (for the Bank of Portland) $50,000. There is still over $1,000,000 coin in the bullion fund of the mint subject to the draft of the Superintendent for the purchase of bullion. Most of this will soon find its way into the market through sales of bullion to the mint. There was a very active demand for money at all the banks to-day, but up to the hour for closing the supply was equal to the demand.

BALTIMORE.

Meeting of Creditors of Calvert Sugar Refining Company.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—At a general meeting of the creditors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and directors of the Calvert Refining Company be requested to make an assignment of all their property and effects to B. B. Newcomer and C. Morton Stewart, for the benefit of all creditors, in accordance with the report of the committee submitted to-day, and that their commission shall be one per cent., but not in any event to exceed $1,000 each.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Daniel Turner, late American Consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, died in hospital at the latter place, July 23.

John W. McDonald, formerly Judge of the court of Harris county, Illinois, was arrested in Chicago yesterday, upon a warrant issued by Governor Beveridge, upon the requisition of the Governor of Texas, charging McDonald with the crime of forgery and embezzlement of public funds.

A. C. Buell, formerly Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, and against whom proceedings are now pending in the United States District Court at St. Louis for the alleged libeling of United States Senator Chandler of Michigan, will leave St. Louis to-day for Ohio, where he will take the stump against the Republicans and make an expose of the influences which brought into existence the so-called Poland gag law and the purpose which it was designed to subserve, from a newspaper correspondent's standpoint. He expected to divert attention from the money question and create a side issue by attacking the record of the Republican party.

STATE NEWS.

South Lancaster county is suffering from drought.

Sheep in Lawrence county are dying from foot-rot.

Bayard Taylor has returned to his home in Chester county.

There has been twenty-three deaths in Reading during the week.

The Easton *Daily Dispatch*, Democratic, has suspended publication.

An ex-Mayor of Philadelphia has been sent to jail in Reading as a vagrant.

A display of trout is to be made a feature of the Berks county fair this fall.

Sallie Elberte, aged eleven, was killed by the cars at Baldwin, Dauphin county, on Saturday.

A canal boat is to ply between Reading and Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Rev. John Peck.

At a special meeting of the United Brethren of Mutual Relief, held at their rooms in the Wylie avenue A. M. E. Church, on the 29th of August, to take action in reference to the death of Rev. John Peck, one of the earliest members of the association, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the association. The committee report as follows:

WHEREAS, The members of this association have learned with sentiments of profound sorrow of the death of Rev. John Peck—who has for a period of over forty years labored in this community, in the real interests of his race, as a teacher, minister and representative, in most that would tend to their elevation, and one of the originators of this association—has been removed by an all-wise and inscrutable Providence from time to eternity, and while we bow with resignation to the will of Him who shapeth all his dispensations for good, we feel that we have, in common with our fellow citizens and the Christian community, sustained a loss in the decease of our brother that will long be mourned. We therefore enter on our minutes the following resolutions expressive of the respect and esteem for our late associate and brother:

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. John Peck, this association has met with the loss of a true and tried brother—one whose pathway through life was marked by many bright spots, lighted by a Christian purity; zealous in all things for the upbuilding of his Redeemers kingdom, and the an elevation of the condition of his fellow men—whose counsel and advice was much sought after and highly respected.

Resolved, That to his wife, children and other relatives, we tender our heart felt sympathy in this trying hour, and would beg of them to drink the tears of sorrow in the knowledge that they mourn not as those without hope—their loss is his gain.

Resolved, That humanity sustains a loss, as his heart was ever open to the claims of his brother man. Useful in life, active in good, his death creates a void not soon to be filled. In the days of our bondage, in him the slave ever found a friend; in the days of freedom, from him the freedmen received sympathy and encouragement. God loved him, and has called him. We mourn a brother, friend and counselor.

Resolved, That this association wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished for the publication in the city papers, and the *Elevator*.

G. S. WOODSON,
BARNEY MAHONEY,
SAMUEL ROBINSON,
Committee.

MANY of our contemporaries having given currency to the statement that Mr. C. H. Avery, of the class of '75, Yale, has accepted a position in a professional base ball club at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and Mr. Avery having numerous friends and relatives in this city, it may be proper to say that the young gentleman to whom so much notoriety has been given is diligently pursuing the study of law in the office of Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, and has no idea of accepting the offer referred to above, made to him by the Bostons.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Democratic State Ticket Probably Elected.

Congressional Returns Show Three Democrats Ahead and the Fourth Running Close.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Election returns from the interior are coming in very slowly. As far as heard from, Bidwell polls 766; Irwin, 2,175; Phelps, 1,480. Nothing yet known as to the election in the city, though many consider Clayton, ring, ahead for Mayor. The vote of the city is about 25,000.

In the Second Congressional district the fight is between Page, Republican, and Larkin, Democrat. T

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

SHAM CARY says "the Dutch saloon keepers have all gone back on me, and it's about time the Dutch should be taught they can't rule this country."

THERE has been a great increase in the cultivation of flax in Iowa, this year. There will also be a marked increase in the vote which is to flax the Democrats of that State on the twelfth of October.

SENATOR THURMAN said, in his Cleveland speech, that the Democratic party of Ohio acted as if it had but one idea, and was utterly destitute of fundamental principles. Yet he continues to hang on to it.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, a wily politician of the cuttle-fish school of TALLEYRAND, is to bewilder the Ohio Democrats and darken counsel with excess of words at Zanesville, in that State, to-day.

THE Republicans, at their primary meetings in Lancaster county, last week, polled 12,531 votes. They will run HARTRANFT's vote to 15,000. They are sure of 6,000 majority, and will try to make the figures 7,000.

NOTHING, apparently, would give the opposition greater pleasure than a prospect of severe distress in business circles this fall. The hopeful and encouraging outlook is gall and wormwood to these croaking prophets of evil.

THE editor of a Bourbon sheet out in St Louis, who feels perfectly confident that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat, observes: "It is a good plan for the President to keep a rascal in his Cabinet." This looks vastly like a bid for future personal preferment.

SAYS the Harrisburg *Patriot:* "The breaking down of the Bank of California is a sad blow for the Republican party in that State." Our contemporary is duller than the back of an ax. The Bank of California was the owner of the Democratic party of that State. The *Patriot* doesn't seem to have sense enough to enable it to recognize even its fellow serfs.

THE suspension of the Boston publishing firm of LEE & SHEPARD seems to afford the baser part of the Democratic press an immense amount of satisfaction, judging from the manner in which they chuckle over it. These papers probably consider that the fewer the agencies of intellectual culture and advancement, the better the prospects of enduring Democratic success.

THE election for city officers in Baltimore takes place on the third Wednesday in October, while the State election does not take place until November 2. We shall therefore have a chance of measuring, beforehand, the strength of the new Anti-Sectarian Reform movement in that city, as its leaders have put forward a full city ticket, headed by HENRY M. WARFIELD, a prominent merchant, for Mayor. If it carries the city, in October, it cannot fail in sweeping the State, in November.

"THE COMMERCIAL apparently has not heard of Mr. Sooy, the defaulting Radical Treasurer of New Jersey."—*Post.*

Not so. We merely prefer to wait until the fact of his guilt or innocence has been established before expressing ourself concerning the case. We condemn no man without cause. If Mr. Sooy is guilty, the fact that he is a member of the Republican party only aggravates his offense, and we are quite sure that no attempt to gloss his crime or shield him from punishment will be made by the Republican party.

THE Iowa Woman's State Suffrage Association has just held its annual meeting. The promoters of the movement are not of that class who seek conspicuous notoriety and have done the cause more harm than good, but intelligent, refined wives, mothers and daughters who are working out their own salvation, quietly and modestly. Their main effort now is to secure the admission of the proposed amendment of the State Constitution in their behalf to the people. This point they will probably gain, for the movement has the earnest support and countenance of many of the most prominent and influential public men in the State.

WESTERVELT, the brother-in-law of MOSIER, one of the abductors of CHARLEY Ross from Philadelphia, is now on trial in that city for aiding and abetting in the abduction. The proof of the abduction has been made plain, and the fact that the boy was carried off by two men named MOSIER and DOUGLASS, has been made clear. Both of these men were killed while committing a burglary near New York, last winter, and WALTER ROSS, the brother of the abducted boy, identified the two burglars as the men who carried off CHARLEY in his presence. The connection of WESTERVELT with the abduction has not yet been shown; but the District Attorney feels sure he can make that clear. There seems no longer any reason to hope for the restoration of the stolen child.

IT SEEMS a little queer to the Springfield *Republican* now, after the Bank of California has broken, and RALSTON has drowned himself, to read in the *Overland Monthly* for September that, "while a general cry of wide-reaching business depression comes to us from the East, we as a State increase our riches with marvelous steadiness and rapidity, and *when we are rich we know it*, gold and goods filling our store houses instead of a scum of depreciated paper currency." A specie basis is not the only requisite for prosperity, as San Francisco now realizes. It is also interesting to find in the same magazine an exact statement of how many persons have entered and left California by sea and by land up to the first of August in each of the last three years, showing the gain to the State by immigration to have been nearly 47,000 this year, against 27,000 last year, and about as many in 1873.

AMERICAN locomotives seem destined to play quite an important part in the development of the material resources of Russia. Although it is but three years since the first American locomotive was exported to that country, the trade has already assumed extensive proportions, and is growing commensurately with the development of the railroad lines of that Empire. The small locomotives heretofore built there, as also those imported from Germany, France and Belgium were all constructed for the consumption of wood for fuel, till our agents had brought the attention of the consuming departments to the fact that anthracite coal of the best quality was to be found around the town of Worenesh, in Southern Russia, extending over one hundred and eighty miles, and that whole regions were abounding with it in the southern half of the Empire sufficient to feed the locomotives of the whole continent. Our locomotives being expressly built for coal consumption only, have since led Russian capital to the development of the near numerous coal mines in the districts named.

IT WAS the indifference of the Ohio Western Reserve, and its absenteeism on election day, that gave Governor ALLEN his election two years ago. The Reserve leads the State in intelligence, general morality, thrift, and all the qualities which increase the happiness, the independence and prosperity of a people. Its inhabitants are mostly agricultural Protestants, who subscribe to Governor HAYES' sentiment, "Honest money for all, and free schools for all," and the people own their own farms, and are generally well-to-do. This year, however, the entire Republican vote of that region will be brought out, and the certainty of this fact is creating intense alarm among the Democratic leaders. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* admits that the Republicans "will gain in Lorain, Huron, Medina and Cuyahoga counties," adding his fear that "the Radicals might get out their entire vote, which would place us fearfully in the lurch." This is a virtual throwing up of the sponge.

BUMMERS.

This is a word not to be found in the dictionary, and yet it has passed into daily use, and there is a class of men who are described by it better than by any other known term. It is hard to define it; yet every one knows what it means.

The tribe of bummers, like the tribe of vagrants and loafers, has no visible means of subsistence. Its members live upon what they can pick up; and although a degree higher in the scale than the vagrant and the tramp, the bummer is still a full-blood relation of that family.

MICAWBER was a bummer. He waited serenely and patiently for something to turn up, as all bummers do; but the average bummer is somewhat more demonstrative than MICAWBER, when the chance of something turning-up occurs. His scent is as keen as the buzzard's; and where the carcase is there will the bummers be gathered together.

Political conventions and gatherings are the delight of all bummers; but, like all other experts, they have their preferences. They much prefer a Democratic convention or gathering to any other. Their tastes are more thoroughly gratified there than elsewhere; and the lush and loot which invariably follow a Democratic struggle for office is either more abundant or more palatable than that which is obtainable in other quarters, or their natural instincts find freer play in its enjoyment; but, from whatever cause, the bummer feels more at home with the Democrats than anywhere else.

Indeed, so far had this manifestation of preference gone last winter, at the time of the municipal election in Cincinnati, that the *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of that city, announced with a keen sense of the degradation conveyed by the admission, that the bummers had thorough and complete control of its party. It was to the credit of the *Enquirer* that it tried earnestly so throw off the hateful yoke of this low set of party rulers; but it was not to its credit that, after the bummers defeated it in this effort, it turned in and supported the ticket they had forced upon the party.

The Democratic managers in that city have felt keenly the discredit of being associated with a controlling class of political loafers and blowhards, and small blame to them; but the majority are hard to beat. The County Committee called its meetings in the parlors of a first-class hotel, in the hope that the bummers would not dare intrude there, and selected a place for the County Convention to which entrance could be had only upon tickets of admission. But although it was possible to exclude the bummers from hotel parlors and from other select gatherings, it was not possible to exclude them from the primary meetings. There the bummer was supreme; and there he took good care to maintain his supremacy in his party. It was a very healthy ambition on the part of decent men to have their party managed by gentlemen; but it was totally impracticable to realize it, against the more numerous hordes of another class, as the respectable Democrats of Cincinnati have found out. The bummers are still in the majority, there.

And not only in Cincinnati. In Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, or wherever else you choose to go, the bummer reigns supreme as the controlling element in the Democratic party. CARY is the prince of the bummer tribe; and he is succeeding in calling around him, wherever he goes, the freebooters, the rowdies, the waiters upon Providence and the unlovely swarm of petty adventurers to whose control the Democratic party seems to have been abandoned by such decent Democrats as THURMAN, PUGH, GROESBECK, and men of their class.

It is a melancholy thing to see a once great party surrendered thus to swashbucklers and swaggerers; but it is a consolation to know that the people still remain behind, and will save the State from the danger of bummer rule. The Democratic party may submit to the disgrace of it; the State never will.

THE tendency to give the worst possible coloring to any calamity, and to indulge in the gloomiest fears for the future when sudden injuries are inflicted, led the most of the people of this country to conclude that the entire region devastated by the grasshoppers in Missouri, last spring, was completely ruined by that insect plague. Yet here is what the St. Louis *Republican* now says of the present condition of that region:

"The desolation of Cass and parts of Bates, and Johnson, St. Clair, Jackson, Lafayette and Pettis counties was all it was said to be in the dismal narratives that filled the newspapers at the time; indeed, eye witnesses of the ravaging march of the voracious insects declare that persons living at a distance from the visited region never did and never can realize the havoc wrought. It was during the month of May, when the growth is most active and vigorous, that the insects came, and they remained long enough to devour every green thing—wheat, oats, corn, grass, foliage and vegetables, leaving nothing but the naked ground and the denuded trees, presenting a wintry landscape in the beginning of the summer. It was the 1st of June before they took their departure and allowed the disheartened people to set about the unpromising task of retrieving their losses. All they could do was to replow their bare fields, plant a new corn crop and leave the rest to Providence—and this they did, with many misgivings as to the result. But the result has surprised and delighted them. All the accounts we receive from that region are summed up in one joyful boast—"the biggest corn crop on the face of the earth!" The majestic stalks, double-eared and sometimes triple-eared, are bending to the ground beneath their unaccustomed burden of grain, and such a growth of grass as Prof. Tice's paroxysmal rain falls in July-long fields, August brought out in tassel fields, was never seen before. For weeks past the farmers have been cutting prairie grass and making it into hay, and there is no more hay saved in that region than has been seen for years. Late vegetables, too, are promising an abundant yield, and the farmers who, at the beginning of the summer, were looking forward to a winter of starvation, are now the happiest and most thankful people in the State."

The Governor of Missouri was much ridiculed because he instituted a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from the insect marauders, and with very little reason, too; but the people of the smitten counties, who have experienced the blessings of the hand of Providence so plainly, may now, we venture to think, indulge in a day of grateful thanksgiving for it without calling down on their heads the mockery of the unfaithful.

SOME of the Democratic papers of Ohio with the view of alienating the farmers from the support of the Republican party, are making the charge that the last Congress restored the old tariff on wool fabrics without restoring that upon wool, thereby making a discrimination in favor of the manufacturer against the farmer. The statement is false. Congress did not except wool from the effect of the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction of 1872, but separately repealed the reduction and restored the tariff as it existed upon *wool*, as well as upon manufactures of wool, prior to the passing of that act. The act of 1872 can be found in the United States Revised Statutes, section 2,503, and also in chapter 127 of the acts of the second session of the Forty-third Congress. Section four of the act reads as follows:

"SECTION 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duties prescribed in said section 2,504, shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2,503."

So much for that lie.

THE Baltimore *American*, referring to commercial affairs in that city, says:

"There was a generally more favorable feeling in comercial circles yesterday, and the outlook as regarded the affairs of both Messrs. Stirling, Ahrens & Co. and the Calvert Sugar Refinery, was looked upon as more promising than at any time since the suspension was announced. With regard to the banks their actual liabilities are known to be less than was at first supposed, and the United States Comptroller, who has had an examination made since last week, pronounces them to be among the most sound and conservative institutions in the country, and abundantly able to shoulder the losses that may follow these suspensions without any impairment of capital."

WHAT good crops will do for a State may be inferred from the fact that the nine million bushels of wheat and fifty-five million bushels of corn, which poor grasshopper-ridden Kansas will raise this year more than will be used as food or seed until another crop, will take into the State not less than twenty-two million dollars. The Leavenworth *Commercial* estimates that there will not be less than five million dollars raised from other exports from the State, such as beef, horses and vegetables, making a sum total of twenty-seven million dollars this year from products of the State. Allowing the population to be six hundred thousand, this will give forty-five dollars to each individual in the State, besides one years' provisions. There are very few of the older States that can make so good a showing. This condition of things cannot fail to exert a good influence upon the people of the State, morally and politically, as well as financially.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Beware of green oysters.

The oyster campaign has opened.

This is the month of cattle-shows, caucuses and conventions.

All the Boston journals speak cheerfully of the fall trade prospects.

The intellect-stokers are holding conventions all over the country, just now.

The saw-fiend is especially buz-zy this season making mince meat of careless men.

Colorado has a Beecher-Tilton mine. They propose to get at its true inwardness.

Yellow Jack has made his appearance at New Orleans, and also on board a vessel at Baltimore.

According to the almanac, summer is over. According to the thermometer it has just begun.

Gone to meet the Centennial. Myriad hordes of caterpillars are swarming in and about Philadelphia.

Mosquitoes are abroad in great numbers, these nights, collecting their dues and calling for arrearages, too.

The first tangible result of Tice's book was an umbrella factory in St. Louis. But it speedily went into bankruptcy.

Cosmopolis. Twenty-two miles of streets, with about 8,000 houses, have been added to London thus far during the year.

United States gaugers are not hereafter to be paid six dollars for a day's work when they have performed no duty.

The Celestial denizens of California, since 1867, have smoked and eaten 5,890 boxes of opium, at a cost of $2,421,735.

Important new discoveries of mineral wealth in Southwestern Colorado have been made, including iron, copper and coal.

It is said to be a fact that the death of an author always increases the sale of his books. Here is a hint for Eli Perkins.

Watterson says that "the average American voter is a purchasable wretch." Watterson himself is a little below the average.

A French savan explains why a mosquito bite is more poisonous to a woman than to a man. It is because the biter is a female.

The wish is father to the thought." Physicians are predicting that the coming autumn months will be unusually unhealthful.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has discharged all special clerks for supervisors. This will result in a saving of $125,000 annually.

A nice, quiet place is Chicago. Sixty-three people died there during August under circumstances sufficiently suspicious to require coroner's inquests.

The authorities at Washington are talking of printing greenbacks upon water proof paper. We heroically resist the temptation to perpetrate a joke, here.

Chicago real estate agents report that negotiations in progress are increasing in number, and that inquiries are more frequent. These are good business signs.

Twelve hundred feet of space have been secured at the Centennial Exposition for the display of American sporting articles of every description, rare birds and other animals.

A man in Louisville has just died as the result of a blow on the head from a croquet mallet. This would seem to prove that even croquet players may have brains to be injured.

The existing gap of some two hundred miles between the railroads of Oregon and those of California is presently to be bridged, which will be to the advantage of both States.

A Kentucky court has recently decided that newspaper men have a right to carry deadly weapons, if deemed necessary for self-defense while in the discharge of journalistic duties.

The coast survey is making every effort to provide for the safety of the people who ply the lakes in ships by the construction of life-saving stations. These will be completed in about a year.

That recently discovered cave on an island in the Mississippi river near Davenport, Iowa, which contains the dusty remains of past ages, is stirring up the curiosity of scientists at a lively rate.

The new Metropolitan Railway line connecting New York and Philadelphia will be in complete form and open for travel by the first of December next. It will be sixteen miles shorter than the present route.

An Indianapolis dog is wrestling with genuine fever and ague. He has chills promptly at ten o'clock every morning, and several physicians are watching the progress of the disease upon the canine patient.

The reports of disasters on the great lakes for the present season show that they already outnumber the unusually disastrous season of 1874, and are largely in excess of the wrecks reported on the ocean.

Shame! Under the law the Commissioner of Pensions has been compelled to decide that the mother of a negro soldier who died in the service is not entitled to a pension, because at the time of her son's death she was a slave.

Gold has lately been discovered in several new sections in Australia. The season has been one of extreme depression in mining interests, but the failure of purely speculative companies will in the end prove beneficial to legitimate enterprises.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood denies that her estate at Monitou, Colorado, was sold for non-payment of taxes. She says that she never refused to pay the taxes—in fact, never had a chance to do so.

Thirty more students from the province of Shanghai, China, have arrived in the country, this week, to be assigned by Yung Wing, of Hartford, Conn., to various educational institutions in the vicinity.

John M. Tracy, a former newspaper correspondent, but now an artist known among his friends as "Rubens," is in Paris painting a battle scene for the Centennial. It represents a part of the engagement at Stone river.

The gossips write that the proprietor of the New York *Herald* is leading a fast life at the watering places, "his name being coupled with that of the wife of a formerly notorious druggist and manufacturer of patent medicine."

Colfax has faith in woman's ability to keep a secret. He says: "Out of all the sixty thousand women who have belonged to the Daughters of Rebekah, he had never known one to break faith; and he presented against the miserable, worn-out, stereotyped theory of the world, that woman cannot keep a secret."

A jaw-ious escape. The other day, the lion tamer with the International Show, at Vinton, Iowa, came near being a victim of his own rashness. He was performing with the lion, and put his head inside the animal's extended jaws, when the brute closed them with a snap. There was great commotion for a short time among the showmen and the spectators; but the man was released from his peril with only a badly cut face.

A curious relic of old slavery times turns up in the shape of a race of negroes, ex-slaves of the Seminoles. These people were moved with their owners, the Seminoles, from Florida to Texas many years ago. Subsequently they fled into Mexico, and, induced by certain promises that were never kept, returned to Texas, where they are now in an impoverished condition. They want rations and transportation to Florida, in which State they think they can make homes for themselves.

Lurid check. A young Indian apolis lawyer addressed a letter to a lady the other day, assuming that she was "lonely and needed a pleasant companion." He proposed that she select an evening for a buggy ride, and says, "in this connection I will say that I am only a poor young lawyer, who has expended his all to get an education to fit himself for the practice of his chosen profession. Were I situated as I once was I would proceed differently, but as it is I hesitate not to say that my purse will not allow me to expend money for pleasure, and knowing you will have ample means, I have no doubt you will be pleased to bear the expense of the proposed buggy ride."

In St. Louis two blast furnaces are in operation and six are idle. In the State of Missouri there are ten charcoal furnaces, three in blast and seven out; so that out of eighteen furnaces in Missouri only five are blowing, and thirteen out of blast.

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments from the Lake Superior Region for the Season.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table exhibits in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, August 25, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	29,988	New York	21,437
Lake Superior	57,619	Rolling Mill	6,617
Champion	32,051	McComber	3,254
Washington	9,641	Edwards	4,008
Republic	78,525	Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline	2,820
Keystone	530		
Kioman	7,955		
Total			304,443

PIG IRON.

Michigan Iron Co	734	Pacific rolling mill	7,220
Morgan Furnace	3,565		
Bancroft Furn	2,606	Marquette and Carp Furnace	140
	71	Pacific rolling mill (mack bar)	
Pioneer	2,456		
Marquette and			
Total			16,800

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to Wednesday, August 25th:

Mines.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	16,340	Keystone	705
Michigamme	27,650		
Total			44,296

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season up to August 25, 1875:

Bay Furnace	3,292	Munising Fur'ce	1,492
Total			4,784

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, August 25, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.	Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	36,891	Excelsior	696
New York	19,467	South Side Jackson	
Cleveland	1,841	son	1,465
Angeline	16,666	Sallsbury	2,175
Barnum	23,853	Winthrop	534
Foster	337	Goodrich	1,718
Rolling Mill	4,721	Superior	5,610
Saginaw	32,381	Champion	391
Total			148,916

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	7,730	Iron Cliffs	200
Deer Lake	1,803		
Total			9,760

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to August 25, 1875, and those for a corresponding period last year:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	280,272	304,443
From Escanaba	173,986	148,916
From L'Anse	58,209	44,296
Total	517,467	497,525

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	17,216	16,800
From Escanaba	8,623	9,760
From Grand Island	4,835	4,784
Total	30,674	31,344

COPPER.

The following shows the gross shipments of copper from Portage Lake since the opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Calumet & Hecla	7,504	1,868
Osceola	214	114
Atlantic	148	1,667
Ohio	122	851
Franklin	132	808
Newaukie	67	1,748
Isle Royale	28	566
Central	23	1,058
U. Lred	6	.....
Houghton	7	683
A. & D. T. Co	1	1,740
Total	8,286	1,977

MINERAL.

Quincy	1,205	208
Atlantic	286	395

—*Northwestern Journal.*

There were 378 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending with August 28th—a decrease of 25 from the preceding week, and an increase of 93 over the same period last year. Of the whole number 253 were children, 118 being under one year old. Consumption carried off 40, cholera infantum 56, marasmus 25, convulsions 20, diphtheria 12, and old age 7.

A Hint to the Lean.

The cause of leanness, when there is no positive disease which produces it, is an imperfect assimilation of the food. The weight of the body undoubtedly bears a marked relation to, and increases proportionately to its strength, when it is properly nourished with flesh-making blood. Hence, when we see a tall person with "slab" sides and hollow cheeks, we have a right to infer that his blood is thin and watery and his constitution delicate. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly serviceable to thin, delicate people, since it strengthens the digestive and assimilative organs, and is consequently a powerful auxiliary in the blood manufacturing processes, which in a state of health ought to be, and are, thoroughly performed. An increase of muscle, as well as fat, is the result of using this sovereign anti-dyspeptic, appetizing and generally corrective cordial.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels, the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success: it is not offered as intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by Dr. E. B. Foote, M. D., 25 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send stamp for pamphlet. Terms also reasonable. Office free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. MWF&W

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. O'NEIL, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Wm. Phillips, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ziegler.
John H. Ralfey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER

FOR GREY HAIR OR BALD HEADS.

London Hair Color, Restorer & Dressing.

How to cultivate and insure beautiful hair to the latest period of life. Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will, absolutely, without deception, restore Grey Hair to its Original Color, Health, Softness, Lustre and Beauty, and promote hair on Bald Heads of its natural growth and color. Also all other Celebrated Hair Preparations.

Sold at the Family Drug and Prescription Store of
WILLIAM G. BYERS,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.

The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
400 RAILROAD LABORERS,
ON THE
Waynesburg and Washington Railroad,
WASHINGTON, PA.
JOHN DONOGHUE & BRO.,
CONTRACTORS.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS AND COSTUMES.

Jas. Caldwell & Co

Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES,
Black Hernanias
AND
Summer Dress Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
ALPACAS, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Agents for the
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862: will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.

O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to

A County Convention,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates.
Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.

These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade.
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 1st.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS TO-DAY, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

We now offer a very attractive assortment of New and Desirable Dress Goods, suitable for present and early fall wear, from Lowest to Finest Qualities, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

NEW AND DESIRABLE COLORS IN
French Merinos, Cashmeres, Mohairs, &c

NEW
Black All-Wool Cashmeres!
Decided Bargains at 62½c, 75c, 80c, $1 00, and finer grades.

Black Mohair Alpacas,
Splendid Bargains, All Prices, from 25c to 87½c.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Extra Bargains in Black Silks from $1 to $2.
Best Black Dre s Silks from $2 to $3 50.
Colored and Striped Silks at very low prices.

New Fall Shades in Silk Pongees.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Fall Colors in DeBeges, Alpacas, &c.

POPULAR BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c, 18¾c and 25c.

Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

New and Desirable Dress Goods
WILL BE OPENED EVERY DAY.

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
MWF

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $371,679 07. JANUARY 1, 1875.

JAS. I. BENNETT.....President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT.....Vice President.
JAS. H. ROSS.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.....General Agent.

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Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL, - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Chas. J. Clarke, D. T. Watson, Phillip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Stewart, John R. McCune, Thomas Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick, H. Sellers McKee.

ALE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 2, 1875.

The events of the past few months in financial circles, both in this country and Europe, have given rise to a great deal of moralizing by financial writers, on the folly and criminality of departing from the strict province of banking operations. Some of these writers are undoubtedly wise in their conclusions; but the prevalence of such comments at the present time is a good deal like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Had these moralists devoted the space they are now filling with denunciations of speculative and illegitimate transactions, to the same purpose three years ago, they might have done some practical good. At present, however, there is not much danger of an immediate revival of speculation, and the fulminations alluded to are little better than empty words.

The injurious tendencies of the present are rather toward over-caution—the tendency to view even meritorious and sound enterprises with distrust, and to clog the movements of commerce with unnecessary and excessive restrictions. Another dangerous tendency is shown by the movement in some Eastern financial circles to abolish the very feature of the National Bank act, which has preserved the national banks from the fate of the Bank of California, Duncan, Sherman & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. Had these bankrupt establishments been controlled by the reserve restrictions of the national banking law, they could not have pursued the speculative course which resulted in their ruin. There is far more danger to be apprehended in the immediate future, from the efforts of certain New York financiers to repeal the restrictive clauses of the bank law, than from any repetition of the careers of Jay Cooke or Ralston.

Another amusing feature of the comments alluded to is the extreme length to which these commentators go in prescribing limits for the operations of banks and bankers. A Chicago writer goes so far as to say that a bank president must be allowed to have no investments or interests outside of his bank, a proposition sufficiently ridiculous in itself and requiring no confutation. We have before us excerpts from a recent article in the London *Times*, by a writer of undoubted ability, in which the ground is taken that banking operations should be strictly confined to the receiving of deposits and the discounting of commercial paper of short dates. All operations such as the negotiating of loans, re discounts, and bill broking are condemned as outside the sphere of, and incompatible with, legimate banking. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is an amusing tendency to draw these conclusions to an absurd degree. While the operations of Jay Cooke in negotiating Government bonds in the early part of his career, were, perhaps, not strictly legitimate banking, they were a great public service, and justly did not detract from his standing as a banker. Is public confidence to be withdrawn from the Rothschilds or the Barings because they are the greatest negotiators of loans in the world? We take it that if a bank is in position to negotiate a loan, whether corporate or individual, based on good security, and the proceeds of which are to be used in advancing the legitimate interests of the borrowers, it acts strictly within the province of its legitimate operations by doing so. It is when the funds of the bank are used to float worthless bonds, or to sustain enterprises of a magnitude beyond its resources, or to carry on speculation and dishonest transactions, that the province of banking is exceeded. As long as Jay Cooke & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate use their resources in negotiating loans of a character equal to Government bonds which they have floated, they are doing a proper and safe business; when they go to floating railway bonds having no capital to back them, and put all their money into such bonds without recourse, their ultimate failure is certain. The separation of banking and loan negotiating may be practicable in London and some of the larger money centers of this country; but the application of an unalterable rule which would shut out from banking such firms as the Rothschilds and the Barings, and such a firm as Jay Cooke & Co., when it was deservedly at the head of the banking interests of this country, is carrying the lesson of the hour to an extreme.

—The money market has no particularly important features to note. The tendency toward improvement, previously noted, continues, and while the operations at the banks cannot be considered fully active, there is every prospect of their becoming so in a few weeks. Rates of discount are unchanged. Exchange in New York is in fair supply and rules at par. In mortgage securities there is not a very much doing at present. We are informed that the President of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company will visit this city within a few days for the purpose of placing loans from the surplus funds of his company. It is stated that he will loan $1,000,000 on real estate security in this city at seven per cent. We hear that some of the savings bank officers are objecting to this proceeding on the ground that it will lower the rates of interest attainable for the funds which they have to loan. The force of the objections will hardly be felt by the general public, who are rather slow to understand the benefit of heaping up wealth at the rate of eight, nine and ten per cent., for the benefit of the exceedingly impersonal proprietors of the surplus funds of the savings banks. It may also be said that the introduction of a large amount of capital will stimulate business so as to cause an ultimate increase in the demand for money. There can be no doubt that the placing of a loan like this at reduced rates will be a benefit to the interests of the city.

—Business at the principal monetary centers of the country continues about as last reported. At Baltimore a steadier money market is reported, and confidence is restored, the market having recovered the shock given it by the Stirling, Ahrens & Co. failure. A sale of Pittsburgh and Connellsville first mortgage bonds is reported on the Baltimore stock board at 98¾, and of Baltimore and Ohio sixes of 1880 at 104¼. The Chicago *Times* reports: "The movement at the local banks was again firm yesterday. Though the fall business in grain and general merchandise is not yet fully opened, the money markets are beginning to attract more attention, and the situation is generally assuming a more cheerful aspect. With comparatively large country orders for currency, and a better local inquiry for favors, bank matters, at any rate, are moving out of the rut they have occupied during the summer, or, more properly speaking, since the advent of the late dull season. No great change is expected in the condition of the loan market for a while, yet the appearance of 'better times' has altered materially the views of our leading bankers, and on all sides the future is regarded in a cheerful and confident manner. Money is still plenty, but no desire is now shown to crowd loans, and applications are generally submitted to a close scrutiny. Interest rates are quoted at 6@8 per cent.—the inside for call loans." At Philadelphia a more active, though not very brisk money market is reported. Stocks are steady without transactions of marked interest.

—The New York money market to-day was easy, loans on collateral being made at two per cent. Gold was weak, having sold as low as 113¾ during the day. Stocks were generally firm with an advance in the leading speculative shares. The condition of the London money market is shown by the following dispatch received this afternoon:

LONDON, September 2.—The specie in the Bank of England is decreased £500,000 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 33¾ per cent. Business was quiet at the opening of the market, although American securities were in fair demand, and in most instances higher. Consols are one-half per cent. lower than at the close of business yesterday. United States sixes of 1881 show an advance of five-eighths per cent.; 5-20's, of 1867, declined one-eighth, and United States fives, new, advanced three-eighths. Erie declined one-quarter. Illinois Central advanced one-half. Central Pacific gives declined one and one-quarter. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced one-quarter. Virginia State bonds, consolidated, show a rise of fully one cent, since yesterday and are in active demand. The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged. The rate of discount in open market, for first months bills, is one and five-eighths per cent. or three-eighths below the bank rate, in consequence of the payment of heavy railway dividends.

Concerning the condition of the New York stock market, we extract the following from the daily circular of Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, under date of yesterday:

"The outside public have generally thrown overboard their holdings, which fact has materially assisted in bringing about the recent decline, and as they are not disposed to re-enter the speculative arena at present, the brokers are likely to have the market to themselves. We shall not be surprised to see a further decline and perhaps a smart upward reaction in prices; but viewing the market in all its aspects we cannot believe that it will be more than temporary. The only feature of note is the conspicuous strength of Pacific Mail as shown with other stocks. It has maintained its strength all day despite the heaviness of the general list, and when the other continue to react, it quickly sold up to the best point of the day, at which it closed."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 2, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121				121
5-20's, 1865, reg	116				116½
5-20's, 1865, new	117				117
5-20's, 1867, registered	119				119
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119½				119½
5-20's, 1868	120				120½
10-40's	115				115
10-40's, coupon	116½				116½
Currency 6's	122				122½
New 5-per-cents	116				116
Western Union Tel	78⅝	79¼	79	79	79⅛
Quicksilver	37	37	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Adams Express	101	101	101	101	101
Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	99	99
American Express	60		60	60	60
Canada Southern			40	40	40
Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	88¾	87¾	88	88	88¼
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pitts	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Chicago & North-W	49	49½	49	49	49
Do. pref. red	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago & Rock Isl	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul common	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Do. preferred	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Wabash common	9	9	9	9	9
Fort Wayne	99½		100	100	100
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝	19	19	19	19½
Union Pacific	72	72¾	72¾	73	73¼
Harlem	135		137½	137½	137½
Hannibal & St. Joe	21⅜		22		
Do. preferred	41		41		
C., C. & I. C	4		4		
Missouri 6's					101½

—The New York *Post* says: "The movement of currency, while not very important, is against the New York banks and in the nature of things ought to so continue until November. It remains to be seen whether the working of the bank note redemption system will diminish the volume of the autumn currency movement; the impression among well-informed bankers is that it will. The enormous bank note accumulations during the summer are not now possible, and less so the past summer than in ordinary years, because of the extreme low rates for money which have prevailed. Gauging the currency outflow from now until November by former years, about $15,000,000 is the amount which the New York banks would have to remit. It is estimated that this year not over $10,000,000 will be sent, although the crops to be moved are larger than last year, and there is very appearance of a more active trade than then. The trade of New York is now fairly good, and is improving. The weather has been against trade, having been unseasonably almost from the beginning of the year. The latest crop advices are up to recent expectations, and it may now be safely assumed that this important element in making a sound and active autumn business will be wanting."

—The Treasury Department has issued the following statement of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$ 69,857 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	35,801,973 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	57,427,354 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	274,981,381 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	6,370,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861	90,525 00
Two-year notes of 1863	20,850 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	26,300 00
Compound interest notes	371,470 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,328,782 51
Fractional currency, second issue	3,324,783 54
Fractional currency, third issue	3,183,764 79
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	6,441,152 55
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,682,376 39
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	5,394,495 03
Fractional currency, fifth issue	16,987,950 86
Total	$445,958,229 02

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, September 2.—To-day some money was placed for four and a half months on Government bonds as low as 2 per cent. Good operations at 114, fell off to 113¾ and advanced to 114¼, at which it closed. Rates for borrowing were 1-64, 3-32, flat, 2, 2-1-64, 6and finally 1-64 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher, the leading features being Union Pacific sinking funds and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds. The former advanced to 83¾ and the latter to 87. State securities dull, except tennessees, which are better. Stocks opened strong and higher, the advance ranging from 1-64@¼ per cent. Western Union advanced from 78¾ to 79¼. St. Paul from 36¼ to 36⅝, preferred from 63¾ to 63⅝. Pacific Mail from 57⅜ to 57⅝. Erie from 15¾ to 16 and Union Pacific from 72¾ to 73¼. Northwestern common opened at 49¾, against 48¾ at the close yesterday, fell off to 49⅜ and still later recovered to 49½. Lake Shore declined from 86¾ to 85¾ and afterwards recovered. Other changes were less important. At the second session the market was firm. Stocks at the close were firm, Rock Island advanced to 108¼, Lake Shore was 85¾, closing at 86. Northwestern common rose to 49⅝ and preferred to 85, the highest figures of the day. St. Paul common left off at 36¾ and preferred at 63¾, at which sales were made. Western Union closed at 78¾, after an advance during the day to 79¼. Pacific Mail, selling up to 58, closed at 57¾. Union Pacific sold at 72¾ and closed at 73 bid, and offered at 73¼. Erie advanced to 16¼. Ohio and Mississippi to 19¼ and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 22¾. The dealings in the general market to-day were attended with more confidence than at any time since the recent decline. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 115,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,800 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 3,900 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 5,400 Erie and 42,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Tel. Co.	78¾	St. Paul	37
Pacific Mail	57⅞	St. Paul preferred	63¾
Atlantic Express	101½	Wabash	9
Wells-Fargo Ex.	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex.	60	Ft. Wayne	100½
United States Ex.	42½	Terre Haute	
New York Central	104	Do preferred	65
Erie	16¼	Chicago & Alton	100½
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	104
Harlem	134	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Do preferred	140	C., C. & I. C.	4
Mich. Central	92½	Burlington & Q.	111
Lake Shore	86	Hannibal & St. Jo.	22¼
Illinois Central	97½	Del. & Lack.	119½
Cleveland & Pitts.	80½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19½
Northwestern	49¼	Union Pac. stock	
Do preferred	85	Central Pac. bds	102½
N. J. Central	119	Union Pacific bds	101½
Rock Island	108		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	116½	New 5's	116½
5-20's, 1865	117½	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867	119½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	59¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	56¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	39½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 2, 1875.

The volume of business in trade circles today was moderate without peculiar features to note. The warm weather checks the advent of the fall trade in some departments, but the aggregate of transactions is fair. Prices are generally steady and unchanged.

The Chicago *Times* gives the following sketch of the condition of trade in that city at the opening of the week:

"Under the influences of favorable weather for the growing corn crop, and the movement of merchandise, there was a degree of life infused into the leading mercantile interests during the week just closed that has not been witnessed since the commencement of the dull summer period. While the volume of business transacted, as on the preceding week, partook largely of the hand-to-mouth system, and the same conservative order of purchasing was expressed, among buyers which has characterized trade, since the panic, there was a growing confidence manifested among jobbers as well as retail merchants, that portends an active movement at an early day. Indeed, the present outlook of affairs is brighter than it has been our privilege to report for several years. In conversation with several reliable gentlemen during the past week, who have recently traveled through the sections of country tributary to this city, we learn that never before were country merchants so expectant of a large and remunerative autumn trade as for the present season, and that there is not the remotest doubt but that the yield of corn will be abundant, judging from the present condition of the fields planted in that cereal, and which are not unusually backward, except in the low and swampy lands where they have been subject to floods and overflow. It is true that the present season has been one of surprises, one in which we have had 'thunder claps from a clear sky,' as it were; yet the agricultural business prospects, their products and prices now, and bid fair to continue to be, remunerative, while the products of the loom and the workshop are held at an easy range for buyers, so that as soon as the matured and maturing crops are sent forward, the returns will come or later find their way into the tills of our merchants. There were no new features to notice as regards the general run of values, and prices in every department of trade, with scarcely a single exception, were uniform and steady.

The New York *Herald* in a recently published review of the business of that city, has the following of the hardware trade:

"Inquiry in this direction confirmed the general story. The demand for general and builders' hardware set in quietly about six weeks ago, and has continued without excitement, but in good volume, since. There has been no necessity to keep the clerks working all night to fill orders; but they have been busy throughout the days, making up the orders received by mail and telegraph. One of the leading merchants stated that some of their customers the firm had never seen. They do not visit New York to buy goods, but order in accordance with the lithographed or engraved sample books left with them by traveling salesmen. So that year after year the visits of buyers to this city will become less frequent, and there will be, instead of the spring and fall excitement, or 'rushes,' a steady, safe and reliable trade, limited to thirty days' credits, continuous through the year. Prices are ranging from ten to thirty-three per cent. below those of last year, but no disposition to make any further concessions.

"The agricultural hardware the depression in prices is equally marked, accounted for partly by the active competition among manufacturers. In agricultural hardware intended for export, competition has forced down the prices to forty per cent. below those of 1874. The fall trade is very moderate and the prospect not as bright as could be wished for a large increase in the aggregate amount of sales for the next three months."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	468	Cheese, bxs	155
Corn, bus	5,625	Wheat, bus	1,180
Barley, bus	910	Rye, bus	303
Oats, bush	7,118	Butter, pkgs	24
Bacon, tcs	20	Potatoes, bush	75
Hay, bales	109		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continued quiet to-day, the leading feature being the weakness in oats and corn. Wheat is steady. We quote old wheat at $1 60@1 63 per bushel for white; $1 57@1 59 for amber, $1 55@1 57 for red winter. New wheat was rather irregular, quotable at $1 40@1 45. Corn was weak but quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 79@80c per bushel for prime yellow; 76@78c for low mixed and white. Ear was quotable at 68@ 69c for prime yellow on track; 68@69c for mixed. Oats continued weak with a heavy supply and quotations nominal at 42c for prime white; 40@41c for mixed. Rye was rather easy. We quote at 90@95c per bushel for new. Barley was rather nominal at $1 20@ 1 25 for new fall. Jobbing prices of grain ruled 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a steady market for old wheat flour. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard old wheat flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $8 25 @8 50; well known brands of family flour $7 75@8 00; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is nominal at $7 50 @7 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 25c per bushel; oatmeal $4 50 per bbl; kegs $4 00. Rye flour $6 25 per bbl.

HAY—The market is rather nominal. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00. Sales from store were active $24 00@25 00. Cut hay is quoted at $20 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is steady, under the influence of a good demand. We quote choice eating apples at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet without much demand. We quote prime medlums at $2 10@2 15; the market is bare of navies.

BUTTER—There is a weak market on all but the very best grades of table butter, and, on the common to good grades, prices have a downward tendency. The demand for creamery rolls packed in ice is in excess of the supply, and for that grade prices are steady at 28 @30c. For grades below this the market is dull at the following figures: Prime to choice solid packed 19@22c ₱ pound; fair to good 16@ 18c; common 10@13c.

CHEESE—There is no change in the market here, prices being steady and the demand moderate. We quote at 13½@15c ₱ pound for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote peaches at $1 25@ 1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 per hundred; canteloups $3 00 @5 00 per hundred. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 per bushel. Quinces are active at $6 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@4 00. Grapes were rather slow at $3 00 ₱ box. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 per bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 30@35c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is liberally supplied and easy at $1 00@3 25 per bushel.

POTATOES—The stock continues in excess of the demand, and the market is dull and depressed. The week's receipts are 3,000 bushels. We quote at 30@35c per bushel in car lots on track. From store there is a dull and nominal market at $1 @1 25 per barrel; 40@45c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are also in large supply and depressed—at in value. We quote at $1 00 per barrel for Baltimores; $5 00@5 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade Spring chicks are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00 (mostly seed is jobbing at $1 15@1 25 per bushel in round lots $2 00@3 05. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13¾c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14¾ ₱ lb; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12½c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef sugar-cured, 15½c; canvassed 16½c. Pickled tongues, per dozen, $8 50; ham sausage 10c.

LARD—Refined is quiet and steady at 9½c. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb 11½c; half bbls, 11¾c; in buckets, 12½c; in 3-lb cadidies, 12¾c; in 5-lb pails do, 12½c; in 5-lb do, 12¾c; in 6-lb do, 12c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current, at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote prime country tallow at 9 @9½c; choice country rendered 8¾@8½c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.				*Magcal.*—₱		80	@	1 00
Acetic	₱ lb	12	@	18	Carb	₱	30	@	35
Citric	₱ lb	125	@	135	Manna S F	₱	60	@	1 25
Oxalic	₱ lb	12½	@	15	Rhubarb cut	₱	75	@	1 00
Sulphuric	₱	2½	@	4½	Nut Vo. 1	₱	1 35	@	1 44
Tartaric	₱ lb	60	@	65	*Oil.*				
Alcohol, gal	2	45	@	2 50	Anise		3 50	@	4 00
Ammonia.					Bergamot	₱ lb	3 50	@	4 00
Cape	₱ lb	16	@	20	Castor	₱	17½	@	20
Carb	₱ lb	20	@	22	Cassia	₱ lb	2 50	@	2 75
Am Carb	₱	22	@	25	Cloves	₱	3 50	@	3 80
Aqua	₱ lb	10	@	12	Lemon	₱	3 00	@	3 50
Muriatic	₱	50	@	60	Lemon, by 5	₱	3 00	@	3 25
Ashes.					Linseed, raw		73	@	75
Soda	₱ lb	4	@	5	Linseed, boiled		76	@	78
Bal Copa	₱	25	@	30	Neats F, raw		95	@	1 00
Bay rum, gal	2	75	@	3 00	Olive, F	₱ gal	1 90	@	2 00
Bark.					—quarts, doz	₱	2 35	@	4 00
Casia	₱ lb	35	@	38	Opium	₱ lb	9 00	@	9 50
Cinch red	₱	1 20	@	1 30	Origan	₱ lb	70	@	1 00
—pale	₱	1 20	@	1 30	Pepper	₱	1 50	@	1 75
—comb	₱	20	@	30	Rosemary	₱	1 00	@	1 50
Black leaf.					Sassafras	₱	60	@	70
American	₱	5	@	6	Sperm	gal	2 20	@	2 50
Cast Ind	₱	5	@	6	Tanners	gal	90	@	1 00
German	₱	6	@	8	Whale	gal	85	@	92
Blue mass	₱	60	@	70	Wintg'n	gal	1 75	@	2 00
Blue vit	₱	11	@	12	Opium	₱ lb	7 00	@	7 50
Borax ref	₱	16	@	18	Pt Paris	₱	3 75	@	4 00
Brim refd	₱	6	@	7	*Quassa.*				
—Florsul	₱	4½	@	6	Bichrom	₱	24	@	26
Canoral	₱	1 15	@	1 20	Prussiate	₱	45	@	50
—English	₱			2 88	Iodide	₱	3 35	@	3 50
Camph ref	₱	80	@	90	Quinine	₱ oz	40	@	45
Canthar's	₱	1 80	@	2 00	Quin sulph	₱	2 40	@	2 50
Chlor gran	₱		@	22	Rochl	₱ lb	4 00	@	4 50
—Roman	₱		@	25	*Root.*				
Chlorof'm	₱	1 10	@	1 25	Gentian	₱	8	@	12
Cloves	₱	67	@	80	Ginger	₱ lb	20	@	25
Cochineal	₱	60	@	65	Ipec	₱	2 50	@	2 75
Conjeve, ess	₱	25	@	75	Ipec pow	₱ lb	2 50	@	3 00
Copperas	₱	4	@	5	Jalap pow	₱ lb	80	@	1 00
Cr tartar	₱	45	@	50	Licorice	₱ lb	24	@	30
Cubebs	₱ lb	15	@	20	Rhub E	₱ lb	1 00	@	1 50
Cuttle bone	₱	15	@	20	Rhub C	₱		@	75
Emery Emb	₱ lb	10	@	12	Senega	₱ lb	55	@	60
Ether Sulph	₱	60	@	65	Valer Pow	₱ lb	30	@	35
—Sulph	₱	75	@	80	*Germ*	₱	25	@	26
Epsom salts	₱	3	@	4	Sal Ammon	₱ lb	12	@	14
—Lig Calab	₱	38	@	45	Epsom	₱	3	@	4
—Italian	₱	30	@	35	Soda	₱	2½	@	3
—Sicily	₱	20	@	25	*Seed.*				
Ergot	₱ lb	1	@	1 25	Canary	₱ lb		@	20
Galls Aleppo	₱	20	@	25	Hemp	₱	7½	@	8
Gum.					Cardamon	₱		@	2 50
Arabic sift	₱	30	@	40	Coriander	₱ lb	8	@	10
—Whitings	₱	40	@	50	Flax	₱ bu	1 95	@	2 00
Myrrh Turk	₱ lb	55	@	65	Fenugreek	₱ lb	6	@	8
Shellac	₱	70	@	80	*Soda.*				
Tragacanth	₱ lb	60	@	80	Bi Carb	₱ lb	5	@	6
—Flake	₱	90	@	1 00	Soap Cast	₱	11	@	14
Hoffm's Anod	₱	50	@	60	Soap Mott	₱	12	@	14
Indigo Madr	₱ lb	1 00	@	1 20	Sugar Lead	₱ lb	24	@	28
Iodine Resub	₱ oz	4 00	@	4 25	Sulphur	₱	4	@	5
Iodine resb	₱	4 50	@	4 75	*Vitriols.*				
Iodg Potash	₱	3	@	3 25	Blue	₱ lb	11	@	12
Logwood, b	₱	22½	@	25	Japan	gal	80	@	1 30
Madder	₱ lb	14	@	16	Oil	gal	1 25	@	1 50
Madder, b	₱ lb	14	@	17	Yen Red	₱	2½	@	4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving steadily at unchanged prices. The following are the prices of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, in large lots to the wholesale trade: Saponifier—50 cases, ₱ case, $2 25.

Less quantity	₱ case	2 50
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₱ case	2 75
Petash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case	3 00
Less quantity	₱ case	3 25
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	4½@5c
Less quantity	₱ lb	5c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb	1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2½c
Caustic soda—50 drums	₱ lb	6½@7c
Less quantity	₱ lb	6¾@7c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb	1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb	2½c
Persian alum—10 bbls	₱ lb	6½@7c
Less quantity	₱ lb	6¾@7c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb	2½@3c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb	2½@3c
Nitric acid	₱ lb	6½@7c
Chloride calcium	₱ lb	3½@4c
Pure alumina	₱ lb	6½@7c
Lump alum	₱ lb	3½@4c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEADS, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at unchanged prices. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in oil, 25 lbs in oil	₱ lb	9½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil		10 c
Fancy brands, ground in oil		8 @ 9½ c
White lead (by strictly pure) in kegs		10 @ 11 c
Orange mineral		10 @ 11 c
Pure red lead		10 @ 11 c
Painters' red lead		9½@10 c
Litharge		9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil		9½@11 c
Needle finish, ground in oil, French zinc		13 @15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil		8 @11 c
Putty		2½@3c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal, in barrel lots		42 @46 c

ASHES—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₱ cwt, for high test; common $3 25@3 50. Black lead is quiet at 2½@3c; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda, $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

Lumber and Building Material.

LUMBER—There continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are wholesale quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$50 00
Second common	35 00
Third common	30 00
Sheeting	16 00
Bended joists and scantling	16 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	28 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	28 00
Half-inch patent plastering laths	5 00
Half-inch unplaned	4 50
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	38 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 00
Lath	2 25

CEMENT—The market has been moderately active, but for a few days past the rains have checked purchases. Louisville hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 00@3 50; Youghiogeny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 00@7 50; White lime—Sandusky $1 50@1 75 ₱ bu; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Beaumont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $1 60@1 80 ₱ bbl; Nova Scotia $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $5 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is moderate at steady prices as follows: X $3 00 per barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ale, ₱¼ bottle, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $1 00 ₱ bottle; Burton ale, $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen. Cognac, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $33,000; hhds. 64 gallons, $55 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen quarts, $2 75@3 00 dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stout, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell

CITY MATTERS

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 2, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 074	63	91	.....	Calm	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30 005	91	38	W	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 909	78	65	N. W.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.954 Highest thermom....92
Mean thermometer...78 Lowest thermom....63

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences September 8th.

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now open. Students received at any time. For circulars or other information address the Principal, J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh.

Allegheny Letter Carriers' Report.

The following is the amount of mail matter handled by the Allegheny letter carriers during August:

Delivered—Mail letters, 78,455; mail postal cards, 7,060; drop letter, 7,944; drop postal cards, 3,127; papers, 49,771; registered letters, 248.

Collected—Mail letters, 49,153; drop letters, 4,672; postal cards, 5,557; papers, 6,213.

Little Boy Drowned.

The dead body of a little boy was found yesterday afternoon in the Monongahela river, near Soho. It was identified as that of Thomas Griffin, a son of Francis Griffin, who resides on Boston street, Fourteenth ward. The little fellow, who was only six years old, wandered away from his home last Tuesday, and it is supposed he fell into the river that day and was drowned. The Coroner held an inquest.

The County Treasurership.

In another column will be found the card of Col. J. B. Copeland, in which he announces his candidacy for the nomination for County Treasurer, subject to Republican rules. Colonel Copeland is a resident of Elizabeth township, and has an extensive acquaintance and many friends. He was Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Geary's) during the war and served with credit. His friends are actively at work in his behalf.

The Oppenheimer Robbery.

Yesterday we reported the arrest by Officer O'Mara, assisted by others of the police force, of two men named Shook and Rudiger, they being considered suspicious characters. It turns out that the reason the officers had been spotting the parties for some time, was that they are believed to have had a hand in the late Oppenheimer robbery. Evidence is accumulating against them and it is to be hoped that the clue will be successfully worked up.

Allegheny City Officers' Receipts.

The following are the office receipts of Allegheny for the month of August, as furnished by Controller Brown:

Mayor, fines and forfeitures	$ 395 44
City Engineer	140 50
Superintendent Water Works	1,709 75
Clerk of Markets	84 00
Street Commissioner, West District	62 08
Street Commissioner, East District	20 35
Weighmaster, Diamond scales	327 74
Weighmaster, Second ward scales	20 89
Weighmaster, Fourth ward scales	74 39
Bark Measurer	

Cure for Hay Fever.

The following recipe, published as a remedy for ordinary catarrh, was used by a gentleman sorely afflicted with hay fever, and worked a complete cure: 2½ drachms carbolic acid; 3 drachms aqua ammonia, sp. g. 96; 5 drachms distilled water, and 7½ drachms alcohol. A portion of the mixture is put into a wide-mouthed bottle, and the odor therefrom inhaled through the nostrils as often as any irritation is felt. It is best to make the application frequently.

The Department of Police.

A meeting of the police committee was held last evening, chairman Thomson presiding.

The pay roll for the month of August amounting to $16,313 07 was approved.

Several bills were read and approved.

The monthly report of the police business and the receipts for the month of August, as already published, was read and accepted.

Mr. Neeley asked whether the contract for furnishing meals to prisoners had expired. He moved to refer the matter to the supply committee with power to advertise for proposals providing the contract has expired.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Dan. Downers beat the Actives at Union Park yesterday. Score—22 to 11.

Charles Hull, late of the Neshannocks, inspired the game. The Actives had Donaldson and Hart, of the Amateurs, of Johnstown, as pitcher and catcher. The Downers are ready to accept a challenge from the East End Club, and will play on the proper way. They will play their second game with the Youghs, of Connellsville, on the 18th inst.

The Allegheny police are anxious to play a game with a nine from the Pittsburgh force, Chief Ross to select the Pittsburgh nine, and Chief McCandless choose the North Sides.

The game between the "Sponge Cups," of Municipal Hall, and the Postoffice Department Pennsylvania Volunteers (Geary's) at three o'clock, P. M., at Hazelwood.

The Sewickleys and Braddocks play on Saturday, and next week the former club will play the Xanthas, the Union, of Mercer, and also the Washington, Pa., club.

The Xanthas and Iron City play a game to-day at Union Park.

The E. Anderson Base Ball Club of Hazlewood, challenges the Robert Liddell Club to a series of games for the junior championship of Pittsburgh, the games to be played as the Liddells can arrange for.

MURDER AT MANSFIELD.

A Colored Man Killed by His Half Brother—The Murderer Escapes.

A delibrate murder was committed in Mansfield, about eight miles from the city, last night, of which we have the following particulars: Two colored men named William Green and Samuel Marshall, half brothers, were partners some time ago in the business of shoemaking. A few weeks ago they had a quarrel and dissolved partnership. The business was closed and both Green and Marshall were engaged as teamsters, the latter being employed by Mr. Isaac M. Ross, a farmer residing in the vicinity of Mansfield.

It seems that the two men had planted a patch of land in potatoes, on the shares. Last night about eight o'clock Green took his gun and went to Marshall's house, and the latter not being at home, Green awaited his arrival. As soon as Marshall entered the house Green began to quarrel with him about the potatoes, the result of the former disagreement about the same matter. After a few words had passed between the two men, Green raised his gun and fired at Marshall, the charge taking effect in his abdomen. Green followed up his attack by striking Marshall on the head with his gun, delivering the blow with such force as to shatter the stock. Marshall fell down and expired in about twenty minutes. The only words he uttered after the shooting were, "God have mercy." Dr. W. L. Reed was summoned, but the man was dead before he reached his bedside.

After committing the murder Green went to the door of his house and threw the gun in, saying to his wife, "I have killed Sam." He then escaped and had not been apprehended at last accounts. The murderer is about twenty-seven years of age, and is a married man. Marshall was about thirty and unmarried.

ALLEGHENY THOROUGHFARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Allegheny Street Committee met last night and transacted the following business:

On motion of Mr. Heagy, it was decided to allow the Pleasant Valley car stables to remain on the line of West End avenue until further notice.

On motion of Mr. Voegtly, it was decided to report adversely to the ordinance for a sewer on James street.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to notify Mr. Miller to grade Winnifred street.

The City Engineer was instructed to fix the grade on Strawberry lane and Winnifred street.

A petition from the Uniondale Cemetery that the city assume the cost of removing the fence along West End avenue, was discussed at length, after which Messrs. Geo. Cochran, Heagy and Beadell were appointed a committee to visit the Cemetery Company and consult upon the matter.

The City Engineer was next called upon to give his opinion in regard to the feasibility of constructing a sewer on Vine and Peach alleys. The Engineer thought the sewer almost a necessity. Parties in interest were again heard, and the committee finally decided to order an ordinance for its construction. The sewer has been contracted in its portions so as to run only from the German National Bank to Madison avenue.

The City Engineer was instructed to readjust the assessment for the construction of the sewer on Franklin street.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, a sub-committee of Messrs. Hartman, William and Wall were appointed to examine the street in front of the Eleventh ward school house and report what was necessary to be done. The matter of the repaving of Madison avenue was laid over on account of lack of funds.

The Street Commissioner for the eastern district was instructed to repair Gerst avenue. The pay rolls for the eastern district, $1,761 43, and for the western district, $1,653 68, and a number of bills were approved.

Adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute—Interesting Lectures—Superintendent Luckey in Europe.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

A business man considers "his word as good as his bond," and indeed a strict adherence to this principle is one of the secrets of successful business men; it is frequently better than capital, and secures for a business house the unlimited confidence and credit of the commercial world. On the other hand, a firm or individual who fails to meet his business engagements, even in the smallest matters, is looked upon with distrust, gradually loses the confidence of merchants and consumers, and eventually becomes suspiciously involved and meets with a dishonorable failure.

Now we do not see why the teachers in their profession should not consider a strict adherence to all *bona fide* engagements as one of the cardinal principles which will insure the greatest certainty of permanent success. Indeed we have no doubt of it, and hold it as an axiom, that teachers who habitually break their engagements, without weighty reasons, are pretty sure to be unfaithful and unconscientious teachers.

The proceedings of the Institute this morning were so broken, through failures of this nature, that it virtually amounted to a demoralization. We do not wish those persons whose names are on our present programme to consider these reflections as personal; they are not intended to be so. Our object is to call the attention of teachers to this subject in order if possible to avoid it in the future. Sickness ought to be considered the only legitimate excuse for failures of this kind; and teachers should see to it, that when they allow their names to be put upon the programmes of the Institute, nothing save absolute inability to fill the engagement causes them to withdraw.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. D. Dennison and opened with prayer by B. Jones, A. M.

The first performance was a lecture by A. Burtt, A. M. on Morals and Manners. The lecture was of a very practical nature and was full of good advice to the teachers, not because of the good effect his method of lessons on "Morals and Manners" if adopted by them, would have upon their pupils alone, but the results to the teachers themselves would, from their own example, prove the most effective lesson upon the subject.

Then followed the discussion on the subject, "What Knowledge is of Most Value," participated in by Messrs. Harrison, Burtt and Luckey.

Afternoon Session.

Prof. Jas. L. Harrison read a lecture on "Law in Civilization." It was an able production, and showed much thought and care in its preparation. The portion of his lecture showing the influence of climate and food in forming not only the physical, but also the mental and moral habits of a people, was novel and interesting. Mr. Harrison has a philosophical turn of mind, and is a close and interesting reasoner. He is a student of Spencer and Darwin.

"ONE CORNER OF EUROPE."

The feature of the day was an entertaining paper by Geo. J. Luckey, City Superintendent, from notes of his recent trip across the waters. As the comparison of American and European education is at the present time an interesting one, we give below the lecture verbatim.

In meeting parties who have traveled abroad, I have often found their minds stored with very much which was of little interest to me; and concerning things of which I desired to know most, they could tell me but little. Most tourists when they cross the Atlantic take that beaten course which leads from cathedral to castle, and from castle to palace, never deviating from the route of travel marked out by the most generally used guide books; and as a consequence most letters and lectures written and delivered by travelers in other contries describe only places with which we are already most familiar. To avoid this most common practice in my present talk shall be my earnest endeavor.

I do not wish it inferred that I intend to pass unnoticed the scenes and sights that fall in the path of the general tourist, but simply endeavor to avoid speaking of them alone.

Few persons are fond of recalling to memory incidents and times which are only associated with sufferings and sorrow, which shall be my excuse for treating briefly of "Life on the Ocean Wave." I will leave this to be described by those whose enjoyment of water travel will enable them to paint in more glowing colors than I can possibly do, without doing violence to my convictions.

But the most interesting sight to be seen is the first view of land; the dark outline of hills which at a distance seem not to in themselves possess many of the elements of beauty; but when associated with the thought of a home on land, they have a charm that can be better realized than expressed.

LAND HO!

After sighting land on the southern coast of Ireland at five o'clock in the evening, we sailed for over nine hours in an easterly direction, anchoring off Queenstown at 2½ o'clock in the morning. We were at the mouth of the harbor, over five miles from the town, and were met here by a tug boat which took us to the shore. While we were happy in the thought of being permitted to walk once more upon the green covered earth, and inhale the fragrance of growing flowers and new made hay, yet we felt a thrill of sadness in parting with so many new made friends who hung around the deck and with waving handkerchiefs and words of good bye, bade us *God speed* in our sight seeing journey through the Emerald Isle.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

It was on our way from Cork to Blarney, in a little village by the wayside, that we saw the first national school. It was in a stone cottage with a straw thatched roof, and was not unlike, in outward appearance, the other dwellings of the village; above the door, however, was printed the words "National School." Alighting from our car and gently knocking at the schoolroom door, we were received with genuine Irish hospitality, and given seats upon a rude bench facing the school. The larger pupils were seated at desks around the walls, while the smaller ones were seated on benches in the center. A class of boys just beginning to read were standing upon the floor, and upon expressing a desire to hear a recitation, the teacher directed them to proceed. They read in a low, monotonous tone of voice, and when a word was miscalled, a yell from the teacher, accompanied by a severe welt upon the back with a leather strap deeply impressed the pupil with the idea that he had made a mistake. When the class was through, he praised them highly, and said that he was sure no class of like age, could be found in "America" that could read half so well. We heard a number of other classes, examined the writing and drawing books of the pupils, and after asking many questions about the condition of education in that quarter bade adieu to the master and his pupils. As the national was in vacation and the entire country around appeared to be quite thickly settled, we wondered at the fact that there was only a single school in the neighborhood, but the teacher informed us that the parents cared little about educating their children, preferring that they should spend their time upon the highway begging from carriages which frequent that section.

The teacher in this school was assisted by his father, a gentleman aged about sixty or seventy years, and in answer to our inquiry as to whether the Government paid his father a salary, he informed us that his father could read, but was unable to write, and the Government would not give any one a salary unless he could not write; he likewise informed us that his salary was nine pounds, or forty-five dollars a quarter, but that if the inspector was satisfied with the school he would receive an addition for results. (He never received any addition.)

From Cork we went to the Lakes of Killarney, where we spent a single day in admiration of the natural scenery of the locality. The Lakes of Killarney consist of three distinct sheets of water, known as the upper, middle, and lower lakes. To describe this beautiful scenery with the ruined castles and churches that line its shores, and tell the traditions that surround each would of itself take more time than would properly belong to a single talk.

I have already said more than I intended about these well-known points, and will now ask you to follow me into the country districts, away from the well-known routes of travel.

Tired of seeing the towers and castles around which the history of centuries cluster, and over which tradition has woven the mantle of mystery, I wended my way to the homes of the people, hoping to know something of the present. I traveled for a number of miles, stopping here and there at cottages by the wayside and conversing with the inmates upon every topic connected with their manner of living, their expectations and future prospects, and was everywhere received with that warm hospitality which is only to be expected in the pure Celt. However humble their cottages, however plain their fare, however rude their furniture, there is with all a warm heartedness and contentedness that exist nowhere else that I have ever traveled.

In many of the houses you will find no article whatever of table furniture, and potatoes only constitute their daily food—and yet they are happy. Their cottages generally consist of but one room, in the occupancy of which the pigs share with the family. Straw roofs are almost universal, while dirt floors are scarcely less general. Chimneys are small, emitting a few acres, and potatoes may be said to be the only product of the soil.

GOOD ROADS.

The roads throughout Ireland, especially in the south, surely cannot be excelled on any part of the globe. They are much narrower than the roads in our country, being just wide enough for two vehicles to pass. They consist of stone broken into small pieces near the size of walnuts, which forms a crust several feet in thickness. The road bed is oval, draining the water to either side. In the south of Ireland the road is usually fenced with a stone wall from four to four and a half high, and in the north yards are enclosed with stone or hedge fences, with an occasional board or wire one.

Their elegant roads can be traced to three causes: first, they have had centuries in which to build and improve them; second, for years before the introduction of steam cars they were the only routes over which travel and produce passed from place to place, and hence necessity impelled their construction. The same cause led in our country to the construction of the national road connecting the seaboard and the West, an enterprise which would never have been undertaken or completed had steam cars been in use at the time. Third, during the several famines that have prevailed at different times in Ireland, the British government instead of sending aid to the sufferers without any consideration in return, employed all the able bodied population in improving the public highways.

PEAT FOR FUEL.

There being now scarcely any timber remaining on the Island, and coal not being found in any paying quantities, the greater portion of the people use nothing for fuel except the peat which is dug from the numerous bogs of the Island. These bogs of are two kinds, the red and fibrous, and the black and compact. These bog lands cover about two-fifths of the whole surface, and although from them has been dug the fuel of past centuries, there yet remains enough to supply the demands for many years to come. In appearance the bog is something like the soil found in our marshes and low lands. It is cut out in blocks something larger than a common brick, and placed in layers upon the surface to dry, after which it is piled up in such a manner as to allow the air to pass freely through it and take from it the abundance of moisture it contains. It requires a great amount of this fuel to supply a single fire during the winter season; it is not uncommon to see near an Irish cottage, a pile of peat three or four feet times the size of the cottage itself.

DUBLIN—TRINITY COLLEGE—ST. PATRICK.

Returning again to the railroad we took the cars for Dublin, the capital of Ireland, and the residence of the Lord Lieutenant. This city has a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, being a considerable decrease during the last twenty years. It is delightfully situated on the river Liffey, about nine miles from the sea. It has a beautiful public park, and many fine public buildings—churches, colleges and schools—of only a few of which I shall speak.

Trinity College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and with the several buildings connected with it, covers an area of nearly thirty acres, and has an annual enrollment of about fourteen hundred students. In addition to the regular Scientific and Classical course, it has departments in Medicine and Theology. In every department the faculty is said to consist of the most eminent men in the nation, and is consequently ranks among the first colleges of the world.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, on account of the associations that clustar around it, is one of the most interesting places to visit in Dublin. Tradition tells us that St. Patrick erected upon this site the first place of Christian worship in Ireland, and at the well that is found in the present edifice, baptized his converts to the Christian faith. Whether true or not, the tradition furnishes no less hold upon the visitor, and you can but feel as you walk beneath that ancient dome that you are treading upon sacred, if not holy ground.

While standing around the well and listening to the traditional history of the place as given by our guide, we give way to the temptation to lift the lid and drink of the cooling waters within, although not in the least thirsty at the time. Within the church and not far from the well rest the remains of the eccentric Dean Swift, and Mrs. Johnston, the "Stella" of his poetry.

From Dublin to Belfast is a ride of about three and a half hours, and the scenery in its north of Dublin is the town of Drogheda, on the river Boyne, and not far from the famous battlefield of July 12th, 1690. This battle is to be fought over again on this time, continues to be fought over again on each recurring anniversary by the admirers of William, Prince of Orange, and the followers of his father-in-law James II.

BELFAST.

Belfast is the most prosperous and enterprising city in Ireland, and in looking at the people on the streets you are struck with the business air that is everywhere visible. The enterprise and energy of Belfast, in the management of their manufacturing and mercantile interests and which is every where apparent causes an American to feel more at home here than in most other of the English speaking cities of Europe. In educational matters Belfast has long been in advance of most cities in the British kingdom. Here is located one of the finest model and training schools in Europe, the Queen's College, the first Academical institution of the Presbyterian and Methodist colleges, all stand deservedly high with regard to their course of study, school appliances, and in the educational worth of their several faculties.

EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT.

It will be, perhaps, as appropriate here as elsewhere to speak of the relation which the Government sustains to education in Great Britain and Ireland. Very early in the history of Britain the Government commenced to encourage, by grant, all kinds of higher education; and colleges were built and endowed in all parts of the empire; educational privileges were every where offered to the children of the rich. Oxford, Cambridge, the universities of Edinburgh and Trinity became known throughout the whole earth, and their graduates made England famous in the literary world. Later, the erection of several institutions of learning, known as the Queen's Colleges, have added much to the educational facilities which are everywhere offered to the children of the rich and middle classes. Academies and preparatory schools which are intended as feeders for the colleges and universities, are to be found in almost all the cities and towns in the empire; but until the establishment of the National system, but little was done to render education universal, or lift the very poor from the grooves of ignorance and superstition in which they had moved for centuries. Their whole system has been built from the top downward, and they have only lately realized that their great educational temple is without a sufficient and durable foundation.

To remedy this defect the National system was established; and though imperfect in many of its parts, there is within a spirit and energy that must lie behind it, in the people, that will eventually lead to its completeness and durability.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland having been educated in the old fashioned schools for centuries back are unwilling as yet to seperate sectarian and secular education, and the government in establishing a National system could do nothing more than to engraft it on the denominational schools already established. I cannot speak positively, as I have not examined the statistics, but am of the opinion that there are no schools free from denominational influence. If there be such schools they are so rare that they scarcely constitute an exception.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

The schools of the national system are of two classes, mixed and nonsectarian; in the former the government owns the school property and in the latter the property is owned by the church or neighborhood. Each school whether vested or non-vested has its patron, a person designated by the commissioners who has charge and the controversy around appeared to be quite thickly settled, we wondered at the fact that there was only a single school in the neighborhood, but the teacher informed us that the parents cared little about educating their children, preferring that they should spend their time upon the highway begging from carriages which frequent that section.

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Their elegant roads can be traced to three

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Interesting Statistics.

The Board of Guardians held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Kincaid in the chair.

The President, from the committee appointed to examine into and report as to the system of heating the home, reported several recommendations. The difficulty of properly heating the building last winter was referred to and the trouble appears to be in the method of firing the boilers.

After some discussion it was decided to instruct the builder of the boiler to examine and put in better condition.

Gen. Sweitzer from the committee appointed to investigate the claim of Mr. George Fortune for one thousand dollars on a warrant of the Board still in the book but never drawn, made report.

The committee simply submitted a statement of the case without any recommendations.

In 1857 the Board of Guardians running short of funds, borrowed $1,000 from the Board of Health and in the month of January following, 1858, a warrant was drawn in favor of Allen Cordell, the then Treasurer of the Health Board for the amount. The warrant has never to this day been taken from the book nor detached from the stub, and yet it is not endorsed by Allen Cordell in whose favor it was drawn. The books show that the money was returned and Mr. Fortune claims that in his settlement as Secretary the amount was accounted for as against him and the warrant therefore is his. Mr. Fortune was Secretary then of both Boards, we believe. General Sweitzer in reporting on the case stated that upon examination he found that at that time they were not in the habit of requiring indorsements upon the warrants.

Robert Bruce, Esq., who was bookkeeper at the time, explained the manner of their doing business and expressed the opinion that the warrant belonged to Mr. Fortune.

Considerable discussion occurred, during which Mr. Fitzsimmons took occasion to say that if the warrant belonged to Mr. Fortune he was also entitled to interest, which would more than double it.

After some discussion it was decided to postpone action upon the subject until next meeting.

Reports were received and approved as follows:

Superintendent Bullock of the City Home reported inmates as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home August 1	191	117	308
Arrivals in August	31	22	53
Total	222	139	361
Discharged during mo.	6	14	20
Elopments	2	1	3
Deaths	5	0	5
	13	15	28
In Home Sept. 1	209	124	333

Showing an increase of 25 during the month. Of tramps, there were accommodated with lodgings, 75; with meals 188.

Dr. Brewster, Physician of the Home reported: In hospital, August 1st, 31; admitted 15; discharged 11; died 5; born 2; received medical attention 46: in Hospital August 31st, 30; of those who died, one, Henry Cook, was aged 80 years and another, Samuel Glenville 51. The diseases treated were typhoid fever, typhoid dysentery, dysentery, diarrhea, scrofula, dropsy, neuralgy, dyspepsia and syphilis.

Dr. Purviance, Physician of the first district reported a total of 106 visits made during the month and 66 office patients attended to.

Dr. Chesstown, of the South Side, reported 161 visits and 106 office patients.

A petition was filed against the Morris Burrell township, Indiana county, Pa., for the maintainance, etc., of Mrs. Sally Sayers and babes, amounting to $70, was ordered to be paid.

A warrant was also ordered to be drawn for $139 89, bill of overseers of Juniata county, for maintenance of Patrick Kelly, a lunatic.

A number of bills which, including the above, amounted to $2,465 20, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Douglass presented a plan for fencing the farm, which was laid over.

A petition from the Superintendent of the Home for help to take care of the insane, was read and laid over.

Mr. Boggs called attention to the fact that the Home was without a chaplain, and moved that the monthly committee be authorized to make arrangements to engage a minister. The matter was referred to the committee to report at next meeting.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

Matters at the Magistrates' Offices and Elsewhere.

Lizzie Stein was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuter for a hearing on a charge of larceny, on oath of Rebecca Hyer, who alleges that the accused stole a black alpaca skirt from her premises, the value of the same being eight dollars.

The same magistrate committed Thomas Mullen to await a hearing on the charge of violation of the livery act. The prosecutor, Mr. J. Burns, alleges that Mullen hired a horse and buggy from him, and that on the return of the rig both the vehicle and the animal were considerably the worse for the trip.

Some tramps tried to force an entrance into the residence of Officer Atkinson, No. 181 Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, but were frightened off by the appearance of Officer Jerry Smith. They had, previous to this, wrung the necks of some chickens, belonging to a next door neighbor.

S. C. Smith, for abusing his family, was sent for thirty days to the Workhouse yesterday, by Mayor McCarthy. The mayor also passed a similar sentence on Anthony Wise for attempting to rescue a prisoner from Officer Harrison.

Jacob Schillinger, who was held in $5,000 for a hearing before Alderman Mercer yesterday morning, on a charge of outraging the person of a girl 14 years of age, appeared and asked for a postponement, which was granted.

Alderman D. L. Smith committed Michael Wagner to jail in default of $500, preferred by Miss Frederica Geiser, the same being based upon Michael's alleged recreancy in certain matters affecting the welfare of the complainant and her child. Among other misdeeds charged is this: that Michael obtained at divers times various sums of money from Miss Geiser, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred dollars with the understanding that it was to be expended in purchasing furniture, bedding, cooking utensils and household paraphernalia generally for their cottage.

In Alderman McMaster's court the following cases were docketed yesterday: Catherine Hawkins charged Catharine Cunningham with assault and battery. Fanny Maloney made the same charge against Bridget Ryan. Emma Yaw charges Mary Brown with brandishing a razor and threatening to cut her up for chicken feed. The several defendants were held for hearing.

Mr. G. W. Carns has been appointed Constable to Alderman Porter in the place of Wm. Sandham.

James McIntyre who was struck on the head with an iron bar, in the hands of the man Butterfield, is in a very critical condition. Dr. Butterfield, the attending physician, has very little hopes of his recovery, inasmuch as the man's skull is badly fractured and he has received severe spinal injuries. Borlin has not yet been arrested.

Nothing new has been developed in the South Side dry goods robbery. As the goods are looked over Mr. Eccles finds losses are discovered, the latest being a quantity of fine shirts and the whole will amount to over $800. The police have not as yet obtained the slightest clue to the perpetrators.

W. H. Cruson, an insurance agent, who was committed for court on a charge of embezzlement by Squire Imbrie, some days ago, was to-day released on his own recognizance for his appearance in the Criminal Court on Saturday.

Sanzo Sabatino, a vile and ointment peddler, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, by Deputy Mayor King. He is a suspicious character.

Officer Dennis O'Mara yesterday arrested Louis Levy, who is charged with the desertion of his wife. It appears he left his family some four months since and has been keeping himself in Virginia. He will have a hearing.

Mart Hazen, who was formerly a member of the police under the late Mayor Blackmore, was arrested yesterday by officer Roger O'Mara to answer a charge of larceny preferred by a man named Holland. Mart was engaged in one of the seedy bowling alleys where Holland recently lost his watch. The watch has been found in one of the pawn shops, and it has been discovered that Hazen put it up the "spout." He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Clerk to the Chief of Police Davis, will receive his pay for August, in roll including his name having been approved by the Police Committee last evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

A fine variety performance and the sensational drama, "Bohemians and Detectives," can be seen this evening at the Comedy Theatre.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A great variety olio is given each night at this house, for many more of the companies ever got together in this city.

Academy of Music.

The sale of seats for the engagement of John A. Stevens and the Carlotta Company is now going on at Sheib's, 70 Fifth avenue.

Semple's Ladies' Journal.

We have received the September number of the *Ladies' Journal*, issued by William Semple, the well known dry goods dealer of Allegheny. The *Journal* has already become a very popular publication with the ladies who desire to keep posted in regard to matters pertaining to fashions. The present number is filled with choice reading matter in addition to which the Fashion Department gives an unusual amount of highly interesting information. The number is especially good this month, for the reason that as the fall trade is now opening, a full description of the various lines of goods opened at Mr. Semple's extensive establishment is given. Specimen numbers will be sent free to all persons who send their postoffice address to the publisher.

MATT. WEISS, the popular vender of good lager beer, at No. 86 Smithfield street, dishes up daily to his customers delicious turtle soup.

A FATAL FALL.

A Man Precipitated From the Roof of a House and Killed.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found lying in a yard near Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward. The body was soon identified as that of Jacob Pfifer, a laborer employed at the Keystone Bridge Works. An inquest was held by the Coroner, at which the following facts were elicited: Wednesday was pay day at the bridge works, and the deceased, after receiving his money, had been drinking pretty freely. John Appel, who boarded at the same place took him to bed about eleven o'clock. Between twelve and one o'clock, John Plunkett and Charles Milles, who roomed with Pifer in the house of Michael Ganey, on going to their room found Pifer with his head out of the window, very sick. They placed him in bed, and going to sleep themselves, knew nothing further concerning him until next morning. It is supposed that he stepped from his window to the roof of the back building which runs close to the window, and that he unintentionally walked off the roof. He was on the best of terms with all the other at the house. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The man's face was crushed, having fallen a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. He was about forty years of age, and had been in the country about four years.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, of Allegheny; petition of S. S. Jackson for leave to withdraw proof of claim presented and an order made referring the same to Register Shaffer.

Martin Gannon, bankrupt, of Allegheny, on petition of the bankrupt, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shaffer to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition and settlement of all claims due them, the Register to proceed and report to Court.

City National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Henry A. Freevogle; the petition of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Pittsburgh for leave to intervene in the proceedings presented and allowed, and on motion of Solicitor for the petitioning creditor, the said debtor adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Herper.

Graff, Bennett & Co., *et al.* vs. Moore. Davis, De Haven & Co., Allegheny city; on motion of solicitor petitioning creditors, and by consent of solicitor for the debtors, leave was granted to discontinue the proceedings.

T. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Allegheny City argument on exceptions filed to auditor's report by Watt, Lang & Co. Decision reserved.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville; on motion of Solicitor for bankrupts, the issue raised by the filing of the specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge, by the Second National Bank, of Titusville, ordered for trial.

A Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh; the creditors were allowed to certify papers to the Circuit Court to be used on the argument on appeal.

W. W. Acheson, bankrupt, Armstrong county; an order was made allowing Mathias Butz to proceed to final judgment, in his action at No. 164, Sep. T., 1875, Common Pleas of Armstrong county.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh; assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property confirmed nisi.

A petition was filed by the creditors for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Pittston and Elma Coal Company. A similar petition was filed against the Morris Run Company, of Tioga county. The usual orders to show cause were made.

S. W. Paine, bankrupt, of Bradford, the register's report on the petition of E. Pomeroy as C. E. Paine, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days if no exceptions were filed thereto. The corrected report of Register Overton on the petition of the Pomroy Brothers, creditors, presented, awarding to the said creditors, on their judgment, the sum remaining in the hands of the assignee, after the payment of prior liens; the said sum not to exceed the amount of the said judgment.

Charles W. Zine, bankrupt, Bradford, report of the Register on the petition of Sam'l Wolff, for the payment of rent, confirmed *nisi*, to be confirmed absolute in ten days, if exceptions are not filed thereto.

F. M. Perley, of Erie county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Henry Green, Esq., of Easton, and W. D. Luckenback, of Allentown, were, on petition of S. Harper, Esq., admitted to practise in the United States Courts of this district.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

POWER OF THE COURT OVER EXECUTORS.

A lengthy argument was heard in this Court, yesterday, on the question whether the Court had the power to compel one of two executors to assent to the sale of trust property. On the 16th of May, 1867, Mrs. Barbara A. Negley died, leaving a will, in which she appointed ex-Judge Mellon and her son George K. Negley, her executors, and made four residuary devisees and legatees of her entire estate, to wit: her sons, Daniel and George Negley, the heirs of her deceased daughter Isabella Beatty, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah J. Mellon. R. D. Beatty, one of two heirs of Isabella Beatty, sold his interest to T. A. Mellon, the representative of Daniel Negley, deceased, were William B. and R. H. Negley. The estate of Mrs. B. A. Negley consisted largely of real estate, with some personal property in Pittsburgh. The executors proceeded amicably in the discharge of their duties for some time, and disposed of a portion of the real estate, paid off the legacies and for the special legacies. The disposition of the property was left to the discretion of the executors, by the will, and after a time disagreements sprang up in regard to their accounts, and in regard to the propriety of hastening or delaying the sales of property, and closing the affairs of the trust. The petition represents that George Negley claims that under the discretion given to the executors he can delay the business as long as he sees fit, and that about a year ago he consented to make partition of the remaining real estate, provided the other residuary legatees would release him from liability for the amount claimed against him under exceptions to the first administration account. This was additionally assented to as represented, provided a partition could be made satisfactorily to all. An effort was made to obtain a partition, which failed, when further attempts to accomplish it, it is claimed, were declined and the project was abandoned. Now, it is claimed, there is no hope of an execution of the trust, except under the direction of the Court, George Negley, one of the executors, absolutely declining to assent to any sales.

Judge Mellon appeared for the petitioners, claiming that the court had power to compel an execution of the trust within a reasonable time. He had always been anxious to sell, and was of opinion that thousands of dollars had been lost to the estate by the holding back of his brother executor, who would not consent to sell unless at prices which no one was willing to give. Property was depreciating, and there was considerable selling, and he believed prices would go still lower. He argued that the theories of the executors being irreconcilable the Court had the power to step in and do what it thought would be to the best interests of the estate, otherwise the trust might never be executed.

United States District Attorney Reed appeared for the other side. He argued that this was a matter with which the court had nothing to do. The testatrix has given the executors discretion in the disposition of the property, those interested were opposed to sales during the present dull times, and it was for the court to step in and interfere. It was claimed that a partition had actually been agreed upon by all parties, and that subsequently by all parties, and that subsequently by all petitioners here declined to abide by it, and it fell. Mr. Reed argued that the court could make no order, inasmuch as it was not claimed that there was any fraud or dereliction of duty, to which